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Pieter Botha is congratulated by his wife and daughter.

Pieter Botha Defeats 2 Defense Minister Wins in S. Africa

By John F. Burns

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 28 (NYT) — South Africa's hard-line defense minister, Pieter Botha, took over as prime minister today and pledged to apply what he called a "positive policy" to improve relations between the country's white minority and other racial groups.

After comfortably defeating his two rivals in the contest for the leadership of the ruling National Party, the 52-year-old Cabinet veteran made a speech that appeared to be designed to mollify the reform wing of the party and to offer hope to blacks, while reassuring his own conservative supporters that basic racial arrangements will not change.

The speech, delivered to a predominantly white crowd outside the Parliament building, contained several references to the need for better race relations. But it also contained an emphatic pledge to maintain a strong army and police force to repel attempts to disrupt the country's peace.

"We will not bend the knee before Marxism and revolution," Mr. Botha said.

The references to racial reform were vague and were couched in terms indicating that the new prime minister intends to adhere to a policy of separate racial development that denies equal rights to blacks. Mr. Botha also said that there will be no change in the government's policies on South-West Africa and Rhodesia, implying continuing coolness toward Western peace initiatives.

"I believe we have enough common ground in this country to work together to make it one of the most wonderful countries in the world," he told the crowd gathered at the colonnaded steps of the Senate, where the ruling party's legislative caucus selected him to succeed John Vorster, who quit after 12 years because of ill health.

The choice of the baldish,

bespectacled defense chief, known for his aggressiveness as a politician and as a military strategist, got a mixed response from the crowd. When he emerged from the building, he was greeted with cheers, and some younger spectators set up a chant for one of his rivals.

"We want P. W. van der Byl," they shouted, referring to Foreign Minister Roelof (Pik) Botha, the 46-year-old standard bearer for the party's reform wing. The foreign minister fell well short of his supporters' expectations, finishing a distant last in the first-round elimination ballot.

The ruling party's chief whip, S. F. Kotze, read a statement on the caucus vote as well-wishers gathered around the victorious defense minister. The statement said that the defense minister received 78 votes in the first ballot, 6 short of the majority needed for victory, with 72 votes going to the Foreign Minister, Cornelius Mulder, and 22 to the foreign minister. On the decisive second ballot, the defense minister took 98 votes to 74 for Mr. Mulder.

According to party sources, Mr. Mulder, the 53-year-old one-time heir apparent to Mr. Vorster, lost all chance of victory with a last-minute statement by Mr. Vorster that pointedly failed to clear Mr. Mulder of involvement in an information ministry financial scandal.

Mr. Mulder was information minister until Mr. Vorster transferred him four weeks ago and began an inquiry into the department's multimillion-dollar program of covert spending overseas.

Immediately before the caucus elected the new party leader, it endorsed Mr. Vorster's nomination for the vacant post of state president, a hitherto titular position that makes its incumbent the head of state. Mr. Vorster, who will be

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Knesset Votes Overwhelmingly To Approve Camp David Pacts

'No Obstacles' Remain for Peace Treaty

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Sept. 28 (NYT)

The Israeli Parliament overwhelmingly approved the Camp David summit accords today and agreed to withdraw Israeli settlers from the Sinai desert if a peace treaty is concluded between Egypt and Israel.

The Knesset vote came after 17 straight hours of debate and was a victory for Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who negotiated the Camp David accords with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and President Carter.

Mr. Carter said today that Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat have told him that there are "no remaining obstacles" to the conclusion of a peace treaty between their two countries, the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Carter said that the assurances were made after the Knesset vote.

[Asked if he would go to the Middle East for the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Mr. Carter said: "Nothing would please me more than to participate in the signing of a peace treaty at an early date." But he said that no such decision had been made.]

The vote was 84 in favor and 19 against, with 17 abstentions. Most of the opposition to withdrawing the Israeli settlements in Sinai came from within Mr. Begin's ruling Likud Party. But Mr. Begin was able to muster a majority within the ranks of his coalition government and the number was swelled by eye votes that were cast by the Labor Party opposition and other minority parties.

[The Israeli minister of commerce, industry and tourism, Yigal Hurvitz, has resigned in protest against the Knesset approval of the summit accords, Reuters quoted Is-

raeli radio as reporting. Mr. Hurvitz had abstained in the vote.

[It is the second time that Mr. Hurvitz has resigned from the Begin government, which was formed in May of last year. Several months ago he quit following a dispute over the budget, but was persuaded by Mr. Begin to return.]

The vote paved the way for immediate resumption of contacts between Israel and Egypt on steps toward reaching a peace treaty.

The debate ended with Mr. Begin urging passage of a motion ratifying the Camp David agreements and agreeing to end the Israeli presence in Sinai in the interests of achieving peace with Egypt.

Mr. Begin told his colleagues that Israel had an unparalleled chance to end the cycle of wars and bloodshed that have plagued Israel since it became a state in 1948.

"For God's sake let there be a clear decision," Mr. Begin said.

"We begin the work for a peace treaty."

Summing-up speeches were also made by the two other senior Israel-

li participants at the Camp David summit: Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman.

Some right-wing members of Mr. Begin's government declined to heed his request to vote in favor of removing the Sinai settlements, but one of them, Ariel Sharon, the minister of agriculture and a major proponent of Israeli settlements on the Arab lands captured during the 1967 war, said that he voted for the agreements because they provided a glimmer of hope for peace.

'Most Practical Hope'

"I could abstain," Mr. Sharon said. "This is not easy a way out, I decided [to vote in favor of the agreements], knowing well I will be subjected to criticism from the Sinai settlers — some of whom I myself sent there."

Mr. Weizman said: "We are on the threshold of a new period. It may be possible to change the face

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Mr. Begin is congratulated by members of Israel's many political parties after the Knesset approved the Camp David agreements. At extreme left is the opposition leader, Shimon Peres.

Dispute With Begin Sharpens

Carter Says W. Bank Settler Accord Is Clear

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (NYT)

President Carter, sharpening his public dispute with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel over the duration of the Israeli freeze on future settlements on the West Bank, warned yesterday that it would be "a very serious problem" if Israel limited the moratorium to the three months needed to sign an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

In a wide-ranging breakfast meeting with newsmen at the White House, Mr. Carter insisted that he had no doubt that Mr. Begin had agreed to hold off on further settlements during the negotiations to set up a local Palestinian government. After that, Mr. Carter continued, Mr. Begin agreed to leave the issue to negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

This arrangement would, in effect, give the Arabs a veto over such settlements in the future, and Mr. Begin has vehemently denied any such agreement on his part.

Mr. Carter said: "To me, it was a very clear understanding." He added that he felt that he had arranged "a good trade-off" by winning Mr. Begin's agreement on his language in return for dropping earlier U.S. and Egyptian demands that Israel also refrain from expanding existing settlements.

Clear to Carter

"I don't think there is any doubt about the language," Mr. Carter said. "I feel it would be a very serious problem if the Israelis decided to tie it to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the Sinai, to which it is completely unrelated, because I expect those questions to be consummated without delay."

But Mr. Carter gave no indication of how he expected the deadlock to be resolved.

Answering questions, the president put an optimistic cast on the initial negative reactions to the Camp David accords by King Hussein of Jordan and President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria. Both men, he suggested, "are keeping the door open" to join the negotiating process later on.

At a minimum, Mr. Carter said, "I hope King Hussein would give at least tacit encouragement for some of the key West Bank-Gaza Strip Palestinians to negotiate" with Israel on the future of their regions.

Projecting a renewed political confidence after his diplomatic success at Camp David, Mr. Carter also offered some inducement to Jordan and Palestinian refugee leaders by suggesting that his "guess" was that Israel would be "lenient" in accepting certain Palestinian refugee politicians as members of the Jordanian and Egyptian negotiating teams.

Mr. Carter said that the site of the talks had not yet been decided. But a Foreign Ministry official thought it "very likely" that they would be held in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia, where Mr. Sadat met with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin last December.

Mr. Sadat stayed up last night at his residence on the Nile 15 miles north of Cairo, awaiting the outcome of the marathon Knesset debate. He finally went to bed before the results were known.

"In fact," Mr. Carter noted, "Begin himself has mentioned the possibility that nonterrorist members of the Palestine Liberation Organization might very well be acceptable."

Stronger on SALT

On other topics, Mr. Carter expressed assurance that the Camp David breakthrough had strengthened his hand for winning Senate approval of an eventual arms agreement with Moscow, but he discounted the impact of the summit conference on domestic legislation before Congress.

He was skittish about getting into any details of the forthcoming phase of his anti-inflation program, except to insist that he wanted the program to be as forceful as possible within the limits of his legal powers.

Some hint of a tougher line toward organized labor came in Mr. Carter's comment that he had seen public-opinion polls showing that some union members "would be willing to forgo additional wage

increases if they felt inflation was being brought under control." He said that he felt that rank-and-file union members were more flexible on this than union leaders.

Mr. Carter reaffirmed his hope that the Federal Reserve Board would halt efforts to raise interest rates as an anti-inflationary measure, and he gave a strong indication that he was prepared to veto a \$10 billion public-works bill that the White House regards as wasteful and inflationary.

The president sought to defuse a dispute with some members of the congressional black caucus by making an appeal for Congress to pass the Humphrey-Hawkins employment bill and putting the blame on Republicans in the Senate for blocking a vote on this legislation.

"I hope the Senate will pass the Humphrey-Hawkins bill," Mr. Carter declared. "The House passed it overwhelmingly. In addition to what substance is in the bill, it is of great symbolic importance, because this has been the prime project of the black leadership of our whole nation ever since 1975 or 1976. And I think for this bill to be defeated would be quite a blow to those who look upon equity of employment to be their No. 1 issue."

During the hour-long session, Mr. Carter, who appeared relaxed and self-confident, also disclosed that the State Department would probably issue visas to Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and Ndabaningi Sithole, a black member of Mr. Smith's moderate coalition

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NATO Officials Ponder Political Changes in Asia

By Michael Getler

BRUSSELS, Sept. 28 (UPI) — At the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization here, and in other allied capitals, diplomats, military strategists and politicians are trying to digest the meaning of the extraordinary events that have unfolded 6,000 miles away in Asia in recent months.

These include the signing of a Chinese-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship last month; China's drive to modernize its industry and defense with help from the West; the unprecedented travels to Romania and Yugoslavia by Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng, and the discussion in Tokyo about an expanded defense role for Japan.

Mixed with this are the battles between Vietnam and Cambodia and Hanoi's campaign to win friends in the United States.

For NATO and its member countries, the situation involves potential bonuses or debts, because virtually everything that is happening in Asia — with the exception of Vietnam's maintenance of strong ties to Moscow rather than Peking

— is troubling to the Soviet Union. Intensified Japanese economic cooperation with China will lessen Tokyo's economic cooperation with the Russians in Asia, especially in developing Soviet natural resources.

A modernized China with stronger links to the West could put more strain on Moscow's two-front defense alignment, which already causes the Kremlin to keep one-fourth and sometimes one-third of its military forces pointing east instead of west.

Although Peking is still relatively poor, it has potential oil wealth and represents new business for many order-hungry West European industries.

The potential growth of Japan's military power, especially at sea, might also change the picture for the Russians in the Pacific and might someday affect how U.S. forces are deployed there as well.

On the other hand, the Russians are immensely more powerful than China and more important to the West. The dilemma facing NATO officials is how to take part in China's new expansiveness without antagonizing the Russians.

For example, a NATO official points out the problem for Britain posed by China's interest in buying 200 Harrier vertical-takeoff fighter-bombers.

Airfields Lacking

China does not have a good network of airfields along its Soviet border to handle new conventional jet fighters; therefore, the Harrier jump-jet is appealing.

"The Western governments are looking for orders generally," the official said, "but what we do about the military side is unclear. The British are nervous about it. There is a commercial benefit and a foot in the door for future business, but what will the Russians think?"

Actually, an official here said, one reason that new strategic developments in Asia have not been officially discussed in a special NATO forum may be that there are, in fact, commercial matters "that are too sensitive to talk about around the table," a reference to possibly competitive business interests among the allies.

The Harrier, as an example, poses two other problems. First, it is extremely hard to maintain and would require the training of many Chinese technicians. Peking plans to send thousands of students abroad for technical training, including several hundred to West Germany, and this may also annoy the Soviet Union.

Second, the Harrier can be used for offensive purposes. Several allied officials believe sale of defensive equipment such as anti-tank missiles might be easier. Chinese teams looking into arms purchases have also visited West Germany and France in recent months.

Decisive Factor

If the Chinese place orders, a coordinating committee for NATO and Japan set up some time ago in Paris to consider export licenses for sensitive items would not doubt get a crack at the issues involved. But political considerations probably will be the decisive factor.

"It would almost be a hostile act out to sell them some things in some circumstances," an official said. "After all, we are out at each other's throats; they are no threat to us. The Soviets have access to our grain and technology, so to deny the Chinese access to some of our capability would be hostile."

Freeze on Troops Urged

VIENNA, Sept. 28 (UPI) — Europe's Soviet-bloc countries called today for a freeze on the number of troops deployed by NATO and the Warsaw Pact in central Europe pending an eventual agreement on reduction of forces.

3 Die in NATO Games

HANAU, West Germany, Sept. 28 (UPI) — Three U.S. soldiers on a NATO maneuver have been killed in a traffic accident, raising the death toll to 16 since the five-week war games began Sept. 7.

The three soldiers died yesterday when their jeep drove into the oncoming traffic lane on a curve and collided with a U.S. Army truck. West German police reported today. They said the jeep apparently had been going too fast to take the curve.



A Transall transport plane of the West German Army crosses an autobahn bridge near Stuttgart yesterday as part of NATO's Autumn Forge maneuvers. The West German transport planes landed on the autobahn in order to bring 160 U.S. soldiers to their maneuver quarters.

Knesset Approves Camp David Accords

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of the Middle East and open a new epoch."

And Mr. Dayan asked: "If we reject, what next?"

Mr. Begin said that his recommended course involved risks, but he added: "This is a historic turning point. He said that the Camp David agreement was 'the most practical hope for reaching a peace agreement in 30 years.'"

After the vote, tired Israeli lawmakers, many of whom have done battle with Mr. Begin in the past, went to him and shook his hand.

Later it was decided that the Israeli Cabinet would meet on Sunday to select the delegation to resume direct negotiations for a peace treaty with Egypt.

Speculation here is that the delegation will be broad-based and drawn from factions involved in Mr. Begin's coalition government.

This could include Mr. Dayan, Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin and possibly Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who is head of the National Religious Party, a member of the ruling coalition. The NRP was split on the vote, with seven of the party's 12 representatives in the Knesset voting for or abstaining. Mr. Burg was one of those who voted in favor of the agreements.

'Great Turning Point'

Mr. Begin told newsmen that the Knesset vote marked "a great turning point in the Middle East," but that "some of my best friends voted against or abstained."

Mr. Begin is adept at gut politics and is not expected to deal kindly with old allies, such as Moshe

Shamir, who described the Camp David agreement by saying that "the future of the state of Israel is sacrificed to petty politics."

Most painful to the prime minister was the considerable dissension within the Herut (freedom) faction of the Likud Party. The Herut bloc was founded by Mr. Begin, who has ruled it with an iron hand for 30 years. A defection from that wing of the party, many members of which are underground associates of Mr. Begin dating back to the days of the British mandate over Palestine, would have been unheard of just a few weeks ago.

The Israeli-Egyptian contacts are expected to deal with such matters as:

- The schedule and procedure for implementing demilitarization of the Sinai.

- The establishment of early-warning systems in the desert.

- The schedule for withdrawal of the approximately 3,500 Israeli settlers in the Sinai, particularly in the northern portion on the Mediterranean called the Rafah Salient.

- The role of the United Nations in the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

- The schedule for Israel to withdraw from the two military air fields that it has built in the Sinai and which the Camp David accords require to be handed over to Egypt for civilian, not military, use.

There are reports here that Egypt would like the peace treaty signed on Nov. 19, the first anniversary of Mr. Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, which began the oscillating peace process.

The Camp David accords call for

the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt within three months after the Knesset debate, which concluded this morning. Alfred Atherton, the roving U.S. ambassador who has been trying to get Arab support for the Camp David agreements, arrived here today from Amman, Jordan. He is scheduled to meet tomorrow with Mr. Begin and Mr. Dayan.

Carter's Congratulations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP) — Mr. Carter has extended "warmest personal congratulations" to Mr. Begin on the Knesset endorsement of the Camp David accords.

Israelis Begin Signing Up for Egyptian Tours

TEL AVIV, Sept. 28 (UPI) — Israelis today began signing up for tours of the pyramids and other attractions in and near the Egyptian capital.

"Please note that with the opening of the border we expect a deluge of Israeli tourists to arrive in Egypt," Meir Greiver of the Touralim travel agency said in a telex to Mounir Habbashi of ITTA Tours in Cairo.

"Booking information 'air-mailed today' was the immediate reply. The message ended with 'salaam,' the Arabic word for peace."

With the expectation that the Knesset, or parliament, would approve a peace treaty with Egypt — the treaty opens the borders for tourism and commerce — tourist agencies scrambled to advertise travel arrangements to Cairo.

Since the first newspaper ads were placed last week, hundreds of Israelis have asked for information, Mr. Greiver said.

The Foraz publishing house rushed to bring out the first Hebrew-language guidebook to Egypt. The author, Shalom Cohen, is a journalist and a former Knesset member who was born in Alexandria, Egypt.

Planting Threatened

White Rhodesia Farmers Face New Rebel Offensive

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 28 (UPI) — In a war of growing racial bitterness, black nationalist guerrillas are mounting a major campaign to drive white farmers off their land as planting time approaches. The attacks are growing and could have devastating effects on next year's harvest and food supplies.

More than 200 farms are officially listed as vacant and half a dozen farming districts, several of them within 100 miles of Salisbury, are more or less abandoned because of the constant guerrilla threat.

While this is still a small portion of the 6,600 registered white farms, the number of white farmers staying in war-torn Rhodesia has dropped in the past few years from 6,100 to about 5,800 and is steadily declining.

Guerrillas may well be zeroing in on the rich white farmsteads in preparation for a radical land reform permitting the resettlement of tens of thousands of black peasants living in the country's poor, overcrowded tribal trust lands.

Rhodesia is one of about a dozen countries that produces enough to feed itself and to export surpluses, due to its highly productive white farmers settled on the best lands. Until recently, nearly half of the country was reserved for 275,000 whites, leaving 6.7 million blacks to eke out a living on the rest.

Mounting Bitterness

There is some indication that control of the land has become linked with mounting racial bitterness as the war drags on. One of the guerrillas who killed 10 survivors of the Air Rhodesia Viscount crash earlier this month was heard to shout, "You [whites] have stolen our land" before the firing.

One sign of the increasing danger of white farmers is that the army is reportedly in some parts "hot" districts that it might be better if they consolidated themselves into more easily defendable points. But Prime Minister Ian Smith last week reassured those staying in the guerrilla-threatened eastern border area that "no farmer will ever be told he's got to go."

Nevertheless, be too, hinted that it might be better for beleaguered farmers in districts like Mchese, 50 miles south of Umtali, if they regrouped to facilitate the overstretched army's task of defending them.

The problem for white farmers is not that the countryside is becoming swamped with guerrillas but that they are switching tactics. They are no longer blasting the well-protected white farmsteads with bazookas and rifle fire in nighttime hit-and-run raids. They are now driving off the farm labor, ordering black workers to return to their tribal trust lands and sometimes burning their grass-and-pole huts if they refuse.

3 Farms Burned

Since March, scores of farmers have faced this problem in northern and eastern Rhodesia. Last week, three white farms were burned out in the Shamva district, 40 miles northeast of Salisbury. On one, 30 black homes were set afire. In addition, white farmers living on lonely, dirt side roads face an increasing threat of ambush by guerrillas. Scores have already been killed in this manner.

Just how much this new guerrilla campaign will affect the planting of crops in the next two months is not clear, but government authorities and the local white Rhodesian press are worried about it, compounding the general uncertainty among white farmers over their future.

The magazine Illustrated Life Rhodesia called the coming season the "harvest of fear." It said, "Guerrilla sightings are focused on the farmers of Rhodesia. The insurgents are aiming to drive men off the land both by terrorizing them and by making it impossible for growers to plant and reap their crops."

A report in the Rhodesian Financial Gazette said that "most farmers are delaying final planting until the last possible moment while they try to assess the likely course of events over the next year."

Yet, according to various farming association sources, many white farmers are more anxious than ever before "to stick it out" because of the expectation that economic sanctions will be lifted once a black majority government takes over next year. This would assure far higher prices for export crops.

The economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations after whites declared their independence of Britain in November, 1965, have required farmers to pay high prices for imports while their goods sold way below the world rate.

"We are aiming at an expansion of our crop of 10 percent so to be in a position to deal with a sanctions-free market," said Donald Bullock, president of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association. "Our objective is to regain our position on the world market as a major tobacco-growing country."

Mr. Bullock said the industry, which has 1,600 tobacco-growing members and an international reputation, also hopes to increase the crop by 10 percent every year thereafter.

Such enthusiasm and ambitious plans are hard to match with the uncertainties facing white farmers. Yet Mr. Bullock, like Denis Norman, president of the Rhodesian National Farmers Union, remains optimistic. Sales of seed and herbicides are higher than last year and fertilizer about the same, according to Mr. Norman.

He said 50 percent of farmers had already decided to plant. But, he added, generally they want to be in a less vulnerable position in case they cannot reap the next crops.

As for tobacco growers, who can practically smell the higher prices promised once sanctions are lifted, unless physically stopped from doing so, they will go ahead," Mr. Bullock said. "If they have got their labor force still, they definitely will. A bloke doesn't give up very easily here."

Spanish TV Chooses West German System

MADRID, Sept. 28 (Reuters) — Spanish television has announced that it has chosen the West German PAL color television system instead of the French SECAM method.

The Spanish government still has to approve the state-owned company's decision, a spokesman said yesterday.

Soviet Shift to Offensive Is Seen in Air in Europe

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, West Germany, Sept. 28 (UPI) — The posture of Soviet air forces in Central Europe recently has shifted rapidly from defensive to offensive, according to high-ranking U.S. and allied air force officers.

Gen. John Paul, commander in chief of the U.S. Air Force in Europe, and commander of the six-nation allied air force in Central Europe, said in a news conference this week that although the number of Soviet aircraft in Central Europe remained about the same, the Russians began forcing the pace of modernization last year, converting many units to third-generation air-

craft, intensifying crew training and improving air-base protection.

Air Vice Marshal Kenneth Kingshott of Britain, Gen. Paul's assistant allied chief of staff for operations and intelligence, confirmed the American's estimate.

"Soviet posture has gone from defensive to offensive," he said. "There has been a very, very rapid and large changeover. They have developed multiroles from their aircraft, so that they can switch them from attack to defense as we do."

The Warsaw Pact has about 2,000 fighters and 1,000 fighter-bombers in the forward area of Central Europe, allied intelligence believes.

Against that, Gen. Paul's allied command would have 1,400 aircraft immediately in event of war, with another 800 readily available.

Improved Techniques

Despite this Warsaw Pact numerical superiority, Gen. Paul believes that his smaller force is a match for it. He said that the U.S. Air Force in Europe recently has improved its ground handling techniques so much that the average combat aircraft such as the F-4 Phantom can fly three sorties a day, about twice the number possible 18 months ago.

The U.S. Air Force also has the edge over the Warsaw Pact in that most of its squadron commanders and chiefs of operations had combat experience in Vietnam.

"The GI pilot in Vietnam now is in management and that is a definite plus," he said.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union has achieved a higher degree of standardization because it makes most of the equipment used by the other Warsaw Pact nations.

NATO air forces aim for what they call interoperability, that is, the ability of any given air base to refuel and rearm at least two other types of NATO aircraft than those stationed there.

Gen. Paul said NATO had made considerable progress in this area.

Botha Wins In S. Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

sworn in Oct. 10, spoke briefly to the crowd, voicing thanks for the support he said he had received from all the country's racial groups during his tenure as prime minister.

Shortly after the 90-minute meeting that made him party leader, Pieter Botha walked half a block to the Township, Cape Town residence of the state president, where the acting president, Sen. Marais Viljoen, officially asked him to form a government. At a news conference immediately afterward, Mr. Botha announced that he would retain the defense post "for as long as I believe it to be suitable." He said that he would not be making any major Cabinet changes soon.

On South-West Africa, he reaffirmed the decision, announced by Mr. Vorster as he resigned last week, to hold a go-it-alone election in the territory later in the year. However, like Mr. Vorster, he emphasized that the government remains ready to resume talks with Western intermediaries on the United Nations peace plan for the territory, which has been sidelined by the election.

West Bank Arab Leaders Hold Key to Transition

(Continued from Page 1)

Egyptian teams working on the West Bank issue.

Officials here said that Israel would attempt to check credentials of the other participants. The Israelis seem to be acting on the presumption that neither Mr. Sadat nor King Hussein would find hard-line PLO types palatable in the first place, a presumption that rests on numerous antagonisms and strains that the two Arab leaders have had with the PLO.

But the question remains whether the West Bank leadership — men like Mayors Bassam Shakaa of Nablus, Khazem Khalaf of Ramallah and Fahad Kawasneh of Hebron — would consent to such representation.

Consultation Denied

So far these mayors and other West Bank officials have been denouncing the Camp David accords. Among other things, they complain that the peace plan is built on the backs of the Palestinians who have not been consulted.

Carter Says Pact Clear

(Continued from Page 1)

government. Both have been invited to Washington by 27 members of the Senate. Mr. Carter asserted, however, that this would not constitute or imply U.S. diplomatic recognition of the Smith government in Rhodesia.

Brezhnev Meeting Sought

The bulk of the president's foreign-policy comments dealt with the Middle East, but he did voice hope for an early arms agreement with Moscow and reaffirmed his interest in a summit meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

"The timing of the meeting will possibly come when President Brezhnev and his advisers see the prospect for completing the SALT [Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty] agreement," Mr. Carter said. "The invitation is open to him, and I would be glad to meet with him in Washington, or if he prefers a more convenient place to him, say Hawaii or Alaska, and would have no objection to meeting with him outside the United States."

Mr. Carter said that he felt that his political credentials for overcoming the Senate opposition to an arms accord had been strengthened by his Camp David performance. "There is a general sense," he suggested, "that I am more to be trusted on making difficult decisions on international affairs than before."

Figures by Default

But the West Bank, with a population of about 650,000, is not an easy place to govern. Nor does it have a noticeably unified political structure. The mayors of the leading towns have become the key political figures mainly by default.

It seems certain that whoever ascends to representing the new scheme will face PLO accusations from Beirut of being a traitor.

And there is the grim recent history in Ramallah, where at least three Arabs have been killed for alleged collaboration with the Israeli military administration. Privately, some West Bank Arabs — such as a professor at the militant Bir Zeit college — say that the civil autonomy plan should be given a try. Some of these moderates, and they are not eager at this point to be identified, feel that it could evolve into a desired Palestinian entity, although the Israelis are adamantly opposed to that.

There is concern on the West Bank and in Israel that there will be a step-up in terrorist activity as a result of the Camp David accords by staunch Palestinian nationalists who see the Sadat-Begin agreement as a sellout of their interests.

The fierce Arab denunciations of the Camp David accords means that it will take a brave West Bank Arab to be the first man to step forward and serve on the "elected self-governing authority" that is supposed to supplant the Israeli military regime on civil matters.

One good Scotch...



White Horse
Fine Old Scotch Whisky.



...deserves another



Logan De Luxe
Scotch Whisky.



Announced at Press Conference

Carter Calls Emergency To Halt Railroad Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UPI) — President Carter said today that he has ordered an emergency board established to end the rail strike that he said has almost completely shut down railroad service throughout the United States.

Mr. Carter warned, in a nationally broadcast press conference, that if there is opposition, "I would not hesitate to get into federal court to get it enforced. I feel this is the first step to get rail service back into operation in our country."

Mr. Carter said the board would take over the responsibility of negotiating a settlement between the clerks and the rail industry in a strike that has crippled freight and passenger service in most of the lower 48 states.

His action comes under the National Railway Labor Act, which does not specifically address strikes. But Labor Department officials said they expected that the workers would end their strike while negotiations continue.

Shutdown 'Almost Complete'

"We have not been successful after 28 hours of negotiations in reaching a settlement between the striking railway workers and the rail lines," Mr. Carter told the news conference. "We now have almost a complete shutdown of rail service in our country."

"I have just recently issued an order establishing an emergency board which will take over the responsibility for negotiating a settlement between the workers and the railroads themselves."

Mr. Carter called it "necessary action" and said the difference between the two sides is now "relatively small," compared to the original dispute.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall announced earlier that "the deadline has now expired," after negotiations had met in Washington for 26 hours of nearly continuous talks and failed to reach agreement.

Earlier Progress

A department spokesman said earlier that "considerable progress" had been made but that a number of issues remained to be solved. The dispute centers on job displacement of rail clerks in the face of automation. The Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks began the strike July 10 against the Virginia-based Norfolk and Western Railway after two years of indecisive talks.

On Tuesday, the strike was extended to 43 other railroads that have "interchange" rail and equipment arrangements with the N&W. Yesterday the union extended the strike to the 73 of the nation's major railroads that have been providing the N&W with \$800,000 a day in a mutual-assistance pact.

On other topics at the press conference:

- Mr. Carter praised the "courageous" action of the Senate in approving the natural-gas pricing bill. This is a bill that will provide the centerpiece for establishing a U.S. energy policy, the president said.

The Senate yesterday, by a 57-42 margin, approved the congressional compromise measure that would lift price controls on new natural gas by 1985, with annual increases in the price between now and then.

• The president vowed anew to bring rising inflation under control. "I can set a good example," he said in mentioning his efforts to hold down federal spending. "That is what I'm trying to do."

Though it has been speculated for weeks that the administration was set to announce a new anti-inflation plan, Mr. Carter made no announcements in this respect.

He seized the opportunity to voice once more his displeasure with the \$10.2 billion public-works appropriation given final approval yesterday by the Senate.

"This bill in its present form is completely unacceptable to me," said Mr. Carter, who indicated earlier that he was considering vetoing it. "If we continue the age-old policy of pork barrel in the public-works bill, this is a horrible example to set for the rest of the nation."

• Mr. Carter applauded a federal grand jury's indictment of 15 present or former employees of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on charges connected with welfare fraud.

The indictments issued yesterday were the first since HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. announced a nationwide computerized search for welfare cheaters over a year ago.

"When I came into office, we were determined to eliminate fraud from government," Mr. Carter said, adding that his administration was also making progress in its handling of recently disclosed fraud within the General Services Administration. "We have tried for the first time to root out these violators of the law."

• Returning to the economy, the president said he disagreed with former President Gerald Ford's assertion that the Carter administration has concentrated too heavily on reducing unemployment while giving insufficient attention to stopping inflation.

"No, I don't agree with that at all," Mr. Carter said when asked about Mr. Ford's assessment.

He noted that Mr. Ford left the present administration with a \$66 billion deficit, adding, "We've tried to turn that around. We've provided people with a much better life."

Mr. Carter said he believes there was a very substantial reduction in inflation last year, when the rate was 6.8 percent. But he conceded that inflation this year has grown at a faster rate than the administration anticipated.

Alleged Mobster Says He Aided CIA Castro Plot

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP) — Santo Trafficante, who U.S. law enforcement officials believe to be a mob leader, today told the House Select Committee on Assassinations that he had participated in a CIA assassination plot against then-Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba because "I thought I was helping the U.S. government."

Testifying before the committee under a grant of immunity, Mr. Trafficante denied that he was anything other than an interpreter providing English and Spanish translations for the others involved in the 1960 plot against Mr. Castro, who is now president. He said he knows nothing about any attempt by Mr. Castro to retaliate against the U.S. government.

The committee subpoenaed Mr. Trafficante to testify on the final day of a month of hearings examining whether there was a conspiracy behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.



A STARLING SIGHT — A flock of starlings takes flight over square in central Bremen, West Germany, where they had stopped during their southward migration, escaping autumn.

Halting Flow of Prescriptions to Pushers

Califano Describes Drug Crackdown

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28 (NYT) — Teams of federal, state and local investigators are being set up in major cities to break up illegal narcotics trade involving doctors and Medicaid forms, Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare, said here this week.

"The pushers get pharmacists to fill the prescriptions," Mr. Califano said. "They then sell the pills on the street. Uncle Sam pays all the bills: the pharmacist's bills for the pills and the doctors' bills for whatever services they list on their Medicaid form."

Mr. Califano, using the street term for the doctors involved in writing fraudulent prescriptions for dope peddlers, said, "We're going to put the 'croakers' out of business."

In his speech to the Commonwealth Club of California, Mr. Califano concentrated on efforts to stop fraud and mismanagement in his department, which has 144,000 employees.

He said the department pays the salaries of 980,000 other state, local and private employees. It has a 1979 budget request for \$182 billion, of which \$116 billion is for money to be transferred through welfare, health and Social Security payments.

Student Loan Example

He cited the campaigns to collect student loans as an example of what can be done. He said that when he took office last year, he found 1 million student loan defaulters owing \$1 billion. The backlog grew every month, he said, but only 100 federal employees tried to cope with it.

Records were inadequate. Some were kept on file cards stored in shoe boxes. They were moved into computers, and while new regulations were being written, a campaign to collect was begun.

By Sept. 1, about 110,000 cases had been cleared. About 30,000 were written off because of death, disability, incorrect records, or other acceptable reasons. The other 80,000 are paying up. Thousands of cases have been referred to U.S. attorneys for collection.

Mr. Califano has used computers in his other attacks on fraud and mismanagement that was costing millions, he said.

In a nationwide review of abuses in the Medicaid program, a rash of criminal prosecutions followed computer examination of 250 million Medicaid claims made by 275,000 doctors, pharmacists and health-care providers.

Fifty unusual or questionable cases were selected from each state, and from these 2,500 cases, 584 came under criminal investigation, from which have come so far 17 indictments and 9 convictions.

Further, in 600 noncriminal cases, action has begun to recover \$2.9 million that investigators believe was improperly billed. Cooperative Medicaid fraud and abuse units are being set up with 16 states where 62 percent of the Medicaid payments were made last year.

Earlier this year, a computer-operated "Project Match" located 23,000 federal employees who were also welfare recipients. Of the first 4,800 cases checked, Mr. Califano said, 2,000 cases of overpayment or inelegibility were discovered.

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50 California Arrests

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28 (WP) — Fifty California doctors have been arrested and 332 others are under investigation in a six-month statewide crackdown on drug-dealing doctors, state officials have disclosed, according to a Los Angeles Times report.

The arrests and investigations are part of the multi-agency attack. State officials said they formed the special task force seven months ago in response to a series of articles in the Los Angeles Times. The series revealed that hundreds of California physicians had become the major drug connection for thousands of young persons and that the state had failed to deal with the problem.

The committee also scheduled closing arguments in the case against Rep. Charles Wilson, D-Calif. He is accused of testifying falsely by originally denying that he received about \$1,000 in U.S. and Korean currency from Mr. Park, whom he had met only days earlier, as a wedding gift. Rep. Wilson has argued that his earlier testimony was the result of a faulty memory.

Silence on Any Sheharansky Exchange

NEWARK, N.J., Sept. 28 (NYT) — Federal prosecutors refused to respond to reports that two men who went on trial yesterday as Russian spies would, if they were convicted, be exchanged for Anatoli Sheharansky, the imprisoned Soviet dissident.

The defendants, Valdik Enger and Rudolf Chernyayev, both Soviet citizens employed at the Soviet mission to the United Nations, posed amiably for sketch artists but were not allowed to talk to newsmen.

U.S. Attorney Robert Del Tufo smiled when asked if an exchange was in the works, but he would not answer.

Federal District Judge Frederick Lacey, however, added impetus to the speculation by telling prospective jurors yesterday that they could not allow the possibility of an exchange to color their judgment in the case.

Mr. Sheharansky is serving a 13-year sentence in the Soviet Union for his conviction in July on charges of treasonous conduct toward his government by criticizing it.

There has been pressure within the United States for the U.S. government to ask the Soviet Union to let Mr. Sheharansky emigrate to the United States.

The two defendants on trial in Newark are accused of trying to buy antisubmarine defense plans from a U.S. lieutenant commander. The charges carry a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

The defendants did not seem perturbed yesterday by their predicament. Before court opened, Mr. Enger leaned across a courtroom railing and chatted with two Soviet diplomats assigned to observe the trial.

Mr. Chernyayev, the other defendant, is considerably more reserved than the ebullient Mr. Enger.

Testimony on the trial is scheduled to begin tomorrow. The prosecutor would not say which witness he would call first, but it is likely to be the lieutenant commander, who has not yet been identified publicly. He dickered with the Soviet Union for nine months before FBI agents arrested Mr. Enger and Mr. Chernyayev in a New Jersey shopping center in May.

At the request of defense attorneys, Judge Lacey yesterday conducted an intensive examination of prospective jurors.

"I want to be sure that you understand this," the judge told the 150 members of the jury panel crowded into the Assembly Room in the Federal Court Building in downtown Newark. "You must not be influenced in your judgment by the thought that if these defendants were found guilty, the United States government might be enabled thereby to trade or swap them to the Soviet Union in exchange for persons held captive there."

There were rumors two months ago that the accused Russians were to be exchanged for an American businessman, Francis Crawford, who was convicted in Moscow on Sept. 7 of alleged currency speculation. Mr. Crawford, however, was allowed to return to the United States after receiving a five-year suspended sentence.

Makes National TV Appeal

California Tax Foe Takes Campaign to Washington

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP) — Nothing is free anymore, not even the privilege of joining hands with Howard Jarvis to bring down high taxes.

Mr. Jarvis, 76, is the man who orchestrated the California property-tax revolt. Fortified by the success of Proposition 13 in California, he is going national.

Last night, in an appearance on 162 television stations, he invited the presumably angry masses to join in his fight to reduce federal taxes.

There may have been no admission charge to the Boston Tea Party, but there now is a price tag on being a tax rebel. Mr. Jarvis' American Tax Reform Movement, the sponsor of last night's half-hour polemic, is hawking memberships at \$25 apiece, and \$100 will get a contributor a seat on the undefined ATRM national policy committee.

The money, Mr. Jarvis vowed, will go toward building "the largest tax organization in this country." The appeal said that \$25 is not all that much to buy a plan that will save a contributor "thousands" of dollars a year.

Easy Plan

The plan is not difficult. Mr. Jarvis said that his aim was to cut the income taxes of each U.S. family by 25 percent. Beyond that, he would cut the maximum tax rate on capital gains from almost 50 percent to 15 percent.

Mr. Jarvis explained that the idea was to cut the budget deficit, stimulate employment, balance the federal budget and strengthen the dollar by simply slashing the fat from federal programs.

He said that he would leave the details up to the 100 senators and 435 members of Congress. "They can do it if they will," he said. "We need to put their feet to the fire."

There was no mistaking the indignation of taxpayers on the street

whose commentaries were included in the ATRM film. They railed at the extravagances of government spending and denounced the big tax bite in their paychecks.

As if to authenticate the high dudgeon, an all-star cast of conservative economic commentators joined in endorsing the Jarvis pitch.

Professor's Pique

Dr. Neil Jacoby, a professor at the University of California in Los Angeles, testified that Proposition 13 was working in California and restoring popular faith in democratic government.

Milton Friedman, a Nobel prize winner, said that the Jarvis plan would work for the United States. William Simon, secretary of the treasury during the administrations of former presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, said: "Your plan is sound." He added that bureaucrats in Washington "only want more control over our lives."

In some scenes of the film, Mr. Jarvis seemed to be applauding the Golden Fleece awards handed out monthly by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., for what he considers to be abuses in public spending.

A plane leaves the runway: congressmen off on a junket. A sweaty tennis player swings his racket: a federal study on tennis court rulelessness. An egg fries in a skillet: a study on the time it takes to fix breakfast. And so on.

"That's the tip of the iceberg," Mr. Jarvis said. "The only way to reduce spending is not to give the money to government in the first place."

Valuable Momentum

Mr. Jarvis said that he was going national with his tax-cutting campaign because "the momentum of Proposition 13 must not die."

The lesson of the 2-to-1 vote in California last June for Proposition 13 can be applied nationally, Mr. Jarvis said, with no pain to anyone

Alert Rang in San Diego 40 Seconds Before Crash

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 28 (UPI) — About 40 seconds before the worst in-flight aviation disaster in U.S. history, a new warning system sounded an alarm that a jet airliner was about to collide with a small plane. But controllers who were talking to the pilots Moody were unaware that the alarm had sounded, and those who had heard it were unable to contact the pilots in time to prevent the crash.

A computerized warning system in operation a little more than a month sounded an alert at the Miramar air control station while the tower at Lindbergh Field — eight miles away — was controlling the flight, the chief U.S. crash investigator said last night.

A siren shrieked, warning of the impending collision at 3,000 feet between a Pacific Southwest Airlines Boeing 727 and a single-engine Cessna 172 that killed 150 persons, including 13 who were on the ground.

The system signaled the alert only 40 seconds before the collision "and possibly less," Philip Hogue, head of the National Transportation Safety Board investigation team, said during a news conference.

But the warning was not received by Lindbergh Field controllers who had taken over guidance of the two planes minutes before, he said. Both pilots had intended to land at the field.

Controllers at Miramar, who had broken radio contact with the pilots, frantically called the Lindbergh Tower to relay the warning and urge the airliner pilot to climb.

But they were too late, Mr. Hogue said. The Lindbergh tower told them "PSA is going down."

Both pilots twice had been given routine advisories about the proximity of the other plane, he said, the first when the airliner was three miles from the airport and the second when it was one mile away.

PSA Capt. James McFerson acknowledged both advisories, Mr. Hogue said. But garbled recordings of the radio transmission made it unclear whether the pilot of the small plane responded to both alerts or only to the first.

The number of dead was revised from 151 to 150 yesterday when PSA corrected the number of persons aboard the airliner from 136 to 135. The crash also killed two aboard the Cessna, a Marine sergeant taking instrument flight lessons and his instructor.

Mr. Hogue also altered his earlier report that the two planes collided "virtually head-on." He said that new information indicated that the light plane may have come up under the jet and hit its right wing while the airliner was descending on its landing approach.

He said that investigators were playing down the theory that a third small plane was in the same air space and had contributed to the crash. He said that a "third plane" was seven to eight miles west of the airliner and he indicated that it was too far to have caused the PSA captain to abort which small plane he had been advised about.

THE SYSTEM signaled the alert only 40 seconds before the collision "and possibly less," Philip Hogue, head of the National Transportation Safety Board investigation team, said during a news conference.

But the warning was not received by Lindbergh Field controllers who had taken over guidance of the two planes minutes before, he said. Both pilots had intended to land at the field.

Controllers at Miramar, who had broken radio contact with the pilots, frantically called the Lindbergh Tower to relay the warning and urge the airliner pilot to climb.

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Howard Jarvis

but the people who spend the money. "We want to cut the fat at the top and not the muscle at the bottom," he said. The idea is to give public officials "a new, important job: to locate and eliminate waste."

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Somoza Is Said to Accept 5-Nation Mediation Team

MANAGUA, Sept. 28 (AP) — President Anastasio Somoza has accepted mediation by a proposed five-country team in negotiations with his opponents to seek a solution to Nicaragua's bloody political crisis, an opposition leader said today.

A spokesman for Gen. Somoza said that the mediated negotiations could begin this week, but he did not elaborate.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, vice president of the Authentic Conservative Party and spokesman for a coalition of opposition parties and labor unions, said they planned to meet immediately so all 16 party delegates in the Broad Opposition Front could review the development.

He said Guatemala, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Colombia and the United States will be asked to name representatives for the talks.

Only one of the countries, the United States, has already indicated willingness to participate.

7 Opponents Freed

The announcement came after Gen. Somoza freed seven of his leading political opponents yesterday in an attempt to ease the pressure on him from the United States and Latin American democracies.

But the only legal opposition party threatened to withdraw its members from Congress and the judiciary, saying that it does not want to lend any semblance of credibility to Gen. Somoza's claims that he is moving Nicaragua toward democratic government.

Managua's police commander,

Paris Mailmen Strike To Protest a Murder

PARIS, Sept. 28 (UPI) — A number of post offices in Paris were closed for the second day today as mailmen walked out to protest the murder of one of their colleagues during a holdup.

Claiming that violent attacks against mailmen carrying money orders have increased greatly in the last seven years, the mailmen warned that they would strike again if authorities failed to insure their security.

Turin Foreman's Death Ends 2-Month Break

Red Brigades-Type Killing Resumes

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Sept. 28 (NYT) — A gunman, by all appearances a Red Brigades killer, today shot dead a workshop foreman of the Lancia automobile factory in Turin, in the first major terrorist operation in Italy in more than two months.

Piero Cogliola, 46, was gunned down by a masked man on the sidewalk in front of his home in a Turin suburb early this morning. He was on his way to work. He had just taken leave of his wife, who was walking the family dog nearby, when he was followed by 12 shots pumped into him at point-blank range from an automatic pistol.

A caller claiming to speak for the Red Brigades took responsibility for the killing a short time later in a call to the Turin newspaper Stampa Sera.

The killing is seen as a signal that the terrorists have ended a relative truce. There had been no similar attack since mid-July.

Bombings, Arson

During the last two weeks, with business and schools starting a new year, there has been a sharp rise in the number of bombings and cases of arson and industrial sabotage.

In Milan last night, bombs damaged a subway track and the electrical cable of a tramway line. In the last few days there have been

Col. Nicolas Valle Salinas, said those freed were Mr. Portocarrero; Roger Miranda Gomez, president of the Socialist Christian Party; Adolfo Evertz Velez, a top leader in the Democratic Liberation Union; Pedro Quintanilla, secretary of the Liberal Constitutionalist Movement; Domingo Sanchez Salgado, president of the General Confederation of Independent Workers; Alejandro Solazano Fernandez, general secretary of the Workers Central of Nicaragua; and Roger Fisher Sanchez, a political activist and president of a large Nicaraguan advertising firm.

They were among hundreds jailed in a government crackdown after the start of a general strike called a month ago by the Broad Opposition Front. The police chief said more persons may be released later this week if they are not being held for common crimes, terrorism, murder or destruction of private property.

Exempted From Amnesty

Such offenders were exempted from the amnesty that Gen. Somoza announced in response to U.S. attempts to promote negotiations between him and his political opponents.

The only legal opposition group, the Conservative Party, said its senators, deputies and judges had submitted their resignations to the party's executive board in an effort to isolate the president. A party spokesman refused to say when the resignations might be sent to Gen. Somoza. The Conservatives have 40 deputies and 20 senators in Congress, and Gen. Somoza's Nationalist Liberal Party has 40 deputies and 35 senators.

Fernando Zelaya Rojas, a member of the Conservative Party executive and a deputy in congress, said the Conservatives were backing the Broad Opposition Front.

In the wake of the two-week uprising that Gen. Somoza's National Guard crushed last weekend, the front has said it will negotiate with Gen. Somoza, but only with foreign mediation, and it says it will not withdraw its demand for his resignation.

The government said earlier this week it had accepted President Carter's offer of U.S. help to get the talks started.



Peter Merten, 30, and his friend, Klaus Scholzel, 22, (bearded, in center background), both from Muenster, West Germany, join line of volunteers in Panama City heading for Nicaragua.

Volunteers Leave Panama To Fight With Sandinistas

PANAMA CITY, Sept. 28 (AP) — Several hundred young men kissed mothers and sweethearts goodbye and went off to join the guerrilla war against President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua.

"I've seen the horror of what is going on in Nicaragua on television so I decided to go there to fight alongside my brothers," said Dennis Tejeda, 22, as he and the others boarded three buses last night.

Gen. Somoza's National Guard last weekend crushed a two-week uprising in which thousands of Nicaraguan civilians fought alongside the Sandinista guerrillas. Gen. Somoza is making overtures to some of his opponents, but not to the guerrillas, and they have vowed to resume the battle.

The volunteers gathered in front of a Panama City church, went into the church for Mass, then filed out and marched two blocks to the buses parked behind the Foreign Ministry. A number of government officials were in the crowd of several thousand seeing them off.

Most of the volunteers appeared to be Panamanian, but several Costa Ricans and Venezuelans and two West Germans were in the group.

Said Klaus Scholzel, 22, of Muenster, West Germany: "I heard about the terrible massacres that were being committed in Nicaragua by the National Guard and I decided I should come." Mr. Scholzel said he arrived in Panama Sunday with Peter Merten, 30, also of Muenster.

"I believe this is the only way we can deal with Somoza," said Mr. Merten. "We want to free the country. I hope to be able to live there after this is all over. It will be nice living in a country you helped free."

The volunteer brigade was organized and led by Dr. Hugo Spadafora, Panama's vice minister of health, who quit his post Sept. 15. He said others would be joining them en route and they would be trained by the Sandinistas. But he refused to say where. One woman who claimed to know Dr. Spadafora well said that the brigade would go to Costa Rica.

Both the Panamanian and Costa Rican governments are outspoken opponents of Gen. Somoza and gave refuge to all who fled from Nicaragua during the uprising.

Interrogation of Corrado Alunni, the known member of the Red Brigades arrested two weeks ago, meanwhile appears to have failed to bring the predicted solution of the kidnap-murder of former Premier Aldo Moro, contrary to forecasts made by officials at the time of arrest.

Mr. Alunni has been sentenced to 12 years and four months in prison for illegal possession of arms. A large arsenal, as well as documents and disguises, was found in the apartment he occupied at the time of his arrest in Milan.

He was suspected of a key role in the execution and planning of Mr. Moro's abduction and murder last spring.

Witnesses at the scene of the kidnapping on March 16 are reported to have recognized him as one of the members of the terrorist commando. A woman has been quoted as saying that she saw him at the wheel of a panel truck waiting near the kidnapping scene.

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Senate Approves Funds for Disputed Water Projects

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP) — The Senate gave overwhelming approval yesterday to a public works appropriations bill including money for disputed water projects that President Carter is expected to veto.

The Senate vote was 86 to 9 on a House-Senate conference report that now goes to the White House. Senior White House aides have been meeting daily since Sept. 8 to plan strategy for a veto of the bill, which would be an extremely unusual event.

Ordinarily, "pork barrel" public works legislation is a sacrosanct congressional prerogative. But Mr. Carter has publicly riled his failure to veto last year's public works appropriations, and the comments of White House officials make clear their belief that he will veto this bill.

Mr. Carter almost declared his intention of vetoing the measure at a meeting yesterday with about 30 House members who had gathered to hear his reasons for disapproving the legislation.

He was warned by some that a veto of the bill might cost him House votes on the natural gas legislation that he regards as crucial, but Mr. Carter indicated that this would not stop him.

The Senate passed the natural gas legislation yesterday, and a final vote in the House is scheduled for Oct. 12. A veto of the public works bill and a vote to override the veto seem likely to occur before then, though both Mr. Carter and the congressional leadership have the authority to postpone those actions.

Both House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., and Majority Leader James Wright, D-Texas, warned yesterday that Mr. Carter would be taking a grave risk with the gas legislation if he insists on vetoing the public works bill.

Mr. Carter opposes the bill, he says, because it virtually obliterates his efforts to establish a national new policy on federally funded water projects.

Mr. Carter is furious that Congress has revived six of the water projects he mistakenly thought had been killed last year in the compromise resolution of the dispute he created with his "list" of undesirable water schemes.

The president also argues that Congress' new approach is wasteful and misleading, because it involves appropriating modest sums this year to begin 53 water projects that eventually will require additional appropriations of millions of dollars.

The administration had proposed a water projects budget that would have fully funded 26 new projects. Though most other government construction projects are fully funded at the time they are initiated, public works projects have traditionally received funds only to pay only for the work done during a fiscal year.

By ignoring the administration's proposal for full initial funding, a proposal the White House admits it failed to press on Capitol Hill last spring — the House and Senate public works committees have produced legislation that they claim is \$879 million less than Mr. Carter originally requested.

The White House replies that, in fact, the conference report will cost \$1.2 billion more than Mr. Carter requested when all the projects it funds are fully built.

Administration officials note that the big projects begun in this bill with the appropriations — in later years will eat up big portions of future Carter budgets, and the president will be unable to control this spending.

The White House also criticizes

Legion Disease

Kills 1 in Ohio

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28 (AP) — City health officials began in this bill with the case of Legionnaires' disease in the city since January and the first fatality, but said there was no danger of an outbreak.

Dr. Arnold Leff, Cincinnati health commissioner, said yesterday that all of the cases reported have been isolated.

A 60-year-old man, admitted to a hospital with pneumonia and later diagnosed as having Legionnaires' disease, died Saturday, officials said.

Rhodesia Denies Total Rebuff to Guerrilla Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 28 (UPI) — The government said yesterday it has not totally rejected peace talks with guerrilla leaders under U.S.-British auspices. But while Secretary of State Cyrus Vance would be an acceptable participant, British Foreign Secretary David Owen would not.

The statement by the white minister of finance, commerce and industry, David Smith, coincided with the disclosure by Rhodesia's supreme military commander that his troops cross into neighboring black countries every day of the year in operations against black insurgents.

"There is no single day of the year when we are not operating beyond our border," Lt. Gen. Peter Walls said in Cape Town, adding that the invaders enjoy popular support in Mozambique and Zambia.

The government, meanwhile, issued a hard-line statement on what the imposition of martial law in selected sectors of Rhodesia means.

Referring to security forces operating such zones, the statement said: "There will be no need for them to seek chapter and verse under the [civil] law for any action they propose to take for the safety of the state will be the supreme law."

Hospital Workers Block Venice Canal

VENICE, Sept. 28 (UPI) — Striking hospital workers blocked the Grand Canal here for more than an hour today in protest against low wages and poor working conditions.

The strikers blocked the canal with wooden barges and cordoned off the Rialto Bridge before dispersing without incident, police said.

Carter Veto Is Expected

The prospects for sustaining a veto in Congress were unclear yesterday. The House and Senate passed the legislation with huge majorities, more than enough to override a veto if they were repeated.

Rep. Wright, the House majority leader, predicted that a Carter veto would be narrowly sustained in the House, which would cause the president "very, very serious" problems with members who would resent the veto. They might take out their resentment on the gas bill, he implied.

Despite Veto Threat

Senate Panel Votes \$23 Billion Tax Cut

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — Ignoring threats of a possible veto, the Senate Finance Committee last night approved a \$23 billion tax cut, including multibillion-dollar reductions in capital gains taxes.

Committee Chairman Russell Long, D-La., said that the bill would reduce taxes by an average of 9 percent for individuals and by about 5 percent for corporations.

The measure, approved 15 to 2, compares with a \$16.3 billion tax cut voted by the House. It will be debated by the Senate next week in the hope that a Senate-House conference can give it final approval before the congressional adjournment set for Oct. 14.

The Senate panel approved individual tax cuts of \$2.1 billion more

than the House and targeted the cuts for taxpayers in the \$15,000 to \$40,000 bracket.

Carter administration officials said that they welcomed the committee's revised tax cut for individuals. But Michael Blumenthal, the secretary of the treasury, warned the committee that he would recommend a veto by President Carter unless the capital gains tax cuts in the Senate panel bill were reduced.

"We'll have to come to terms with the administration," Sen. Long said. "I think we will but I can't guarantee it."

Home-Sale Plan Spurred

The Senate committee also spurred the House-passed provision to give every taxpayer a one-in-a-lifetime exemption on

\$100,000 in profits from the sale of a home. Instead, the committee adopted a less generous formula that would require payment of some tax on home sales if the price was above \$50,000.

The senators on the finance panel approved:

• An increase to \$3,000 in the standard deduction for heads of households, up from \$2,300.

• A \$400 million program to help states and cities meet rising welfare costs.

• Repeal of the widely used deduction for state and local gasoline taxes, which would bring the Treasury another \$1 billion a year. Under existing law, the average taxpayer gets an annual cut of about \$40.

© Los Angeles Times

Compromise With Carter Aides

Senate Leaders Reach Transit Accord

By Edward C. Burks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (NYT) — The Carter administration and Senate leaders have reached a compromise on a mass-transit program for the next five years that provides substantial increases both for construction projects and for operating subsidies.

It would assure funds for the approved new construction and modernization programs already under way in major urban areas, and it would funnel extra millions of dollars for operating assistance to the urban areas.

For fiscal 1979, starting Oct. 1, the plan would increase overall

funds for mass transit by nearly a half billion dollars over current levels — to \$3.6 billion, from \$3.15 billion.

Over its five-year span it would authorize approximately \$17.25 billion in transit spending. The full Senate is scheduled to act on the agreement this week, and approval of its major features is expected.

End of Dispute

Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J., chief sponsor of the Senate transit legislation, sees the agreement as the end of a yearlong dispute with the administration over fund levels.

Sen. Williams worked out the

compromise with Transportation Secretary Brock Adams and with Stuart Eizenstat, President Carter's assistant for domestic policy. It trims \$400 million from the original amount for 1979 and even more from the amounts for succeeding years, which would bring the figure for 1979 is still about \$450 million higher than this year's level, and the authorization will rise by 6 percent in each year of the plan, which was extended from four years to five.

Under the compromise, Sen. Williams and other backers of his bill will not support an amendment by Sen. Robert Morgan, D-N.C., to cut \$1 billion from the original four-year program.

Also, a proposal by Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., to provide an extra \$891 million in operating subsidies to large urban areas would be dropped because the bill already provides very large increases for those areas.

House Battle

A major battle still lies ahead. In the House the program is part of an omnibus surface-transportation bill whose chief sponsor is Rep. James Howard, D-N.J. That bill is also scheduled for action this week.

The Howard plan is considerably more expensive than the Senate proposals, both for transit and for highways, and Mr. Carter has threatened to veto it if it is not sharply cut.

The Howard bill would authorize approximately \$4.2 billion for transit spending each year for four years, or \$600 million more than the Williams compromise plan in 1979.

The Senate has already passed a highway bill authorizing \$8.5 billion in spending for 1979. The Howard bill would authorize \$10.3 billion for highways in that year.

San Francisco

Convicts Slayer

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28 (AP) — One of three persons charged with being triggermen in last fall's youth-gang-related massacre at the Golden Dragon restaurant in Chinatown has been convicted on five counts of first-degree murder and 11 counts of assault with a deadly weapon.

A jury of six men and six women returned the verdict this week against Melvin Yu, 18, after deliberating more than four hours.

Five persons were killed and 11 wounded in the Sept. 4, 1977, restaurant raid, which police said was set off by an attempted assassination of Wah Ching gang leader Michael Louie by the rival Joe Boys gang.

Although they have yet to declare themselves, several of the 1966 politicians are thought to be interested in the presidency. Among them are Chief Obafemi Awolowo, former prime minister of the western region, Alhaji Aminu Kano and Alhaji Inua Wada, two northern politicians, and Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, a millionaire businessman and former minister.

In moving toward a civilian government, which is to be installed on Oct. 1, 1979, the military has been scrupulously following a four-year timetable. Earlier this year, a constituent assembly produced the draft constitution, and in July, the 19 military state governors, who wield considerable power, were returned to the barracks.

Because of the wealth and power of Nigeria, whose population of 72 million is by far the largest in black Africa, the transition from military rule to democracy is being closely watched by other African nations.

Plan for Civilian Rule Next Year

Ban Over, Nigeria Is Ready to Burst Into Campaign

By John Damton

NAIROBI, Sept. 28 (NYT) — An outpouring of political activity is expected in Nigeria following the government's decision last week to lift the country's 12-year state of emergency in preparation for civilian rule next year.

The emergency was imposed during an army coup in 1966, remained in force during the bloody three-year civil war that ended in 1970, and was retained by three successive military regimes as a means of enforcing their authority.

Now, the holds are off, and Nigeria's aspiring politicians are free to form parties, hold rallies, make and break alliances and indulge in openly political utterances without fear of arrest. For a people whose propensities in these directions run strong, that is like uncorking a bottle of champagne that has stood in the icebox for 12 years.

"My only fear is that everyone is going to stand for election," joked a Nigerian businessman visiting East Africa. "Who will be left to vote?"

The lifting of the ban came a

week earlier than expected, perhaps a tacit admission that political activity already had begun. For months, politicians have been holding secret caucuses across the country. Others have undertaken "electoral tours" on topics of thinly disguised political content.

In the capital, Lagos, and other major cities, numerous "social clubs" have sprung up. These are widely thought to be the precursors of campaign headquarters, especially, noted one commentator, "as the clubs are not seen to be making any visible contributions to social development efforts in the areas where they operate."

In announcing the end of the emergency, the Nigerian head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, warned aspiring politicians to avoid appeals "based on tribal, religious and linguistic sentiments."

His reference was to the stormy days of party politics before 1966 that divided the country tribally into three geographic entities — the Hausa in the north, the Ibo in the east and the Yoruba in the west — ushering in the civil war in which the Ibos tried to secede.

Gen. Obasanjo announced that a new decree would empower the military to detain "undesirable elements" for unlimited periods during the next year — a sign that the politicians' activities will be closely monitored — and warned political organizers not to seek help from foreign countries.

"The Nigerians concerned are being closely watched," he said. "Our political aspirants should stay at home and sell their programs to Nigerians rather than sell themselves to foreign interests."

Among several amendments that he announced to a new constitution was one providing for a national security organization, the successor of the police special branch, which has reportedly been closely following the genesis of political parties in the country.

The new constitution, which provides for an executive president, a bicameral legislature and executive state governors on a U.S. model, contains safeguards to promote parties that are national in scope. The division of the country into 19

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Uneven 'Temoin' Boasts Prize Cast, Direction

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 28 (IHT) — "Le Temoin" (The Witness) boasts of an alluring array of talents. Its stars are Alberto Sordi, the prize-winning actor of the Italian cinema, and Philippe Noiret, the suave French screen actor. The direction is by Jean-Pierre Mocky, whose work is always interesting for its offbeat, violent nonconformity, while in bolstering support are Roland Dubillard, a playwright-actor of arresting individuality and the charming Gisele Freville. One's appetite is whetted for an uncommonly pleasant dish and the finished product, though not wholly satisfactory, is at least quite different and many cuts above the run-of-the-mill movie. (It is playing at the Gaumont Richelieu, the Biarritz and the Colisée.)

Mocky, laying hold of a *serenade* paperback, has attempted to create a sort of tragedy of manners and class barriers. In his revision he has overreached himself in trying too many things at once and his shooting script is as distracting as a three-ring circus in triple action. It begins as a mordant satire of the haut monde, emigrates to the land of sexual psychopathy and concludes as a protest against the death penalty with an additional assassination as its epilogue. This provides variety, but it places the players on quicksand.

Sordi is his customary comic self as an Italian artist come to restore a painting of Rheims Cathedral at the behest of an old friend, an affluent pillar of the community. The latter, a corrupt capitalist, is driven by a mother complex to excessive dalliance. The Italian enlists a schoolgirl to be his model for an angel and when she is murdered, and he is without an alibi, he stands trial for the slaying and is condemned to the guillotine.

Out of His Element

As the innocent man sentenced to death, the clowning Sordi is out of his element. The predicament is alien to his art, for such punishment is usually dealt out on the screen to humorless hams who proceed to the gallows or the electric chair with firm fortitude and sour mien. One expects the wily Sordi to wriggle from the executioner's grasp and inaugurate a Charlie Chaplin chase. When he doesn't, one is automatically disappointed.

It has become Noiret's cinematic function to be a wealthy rotter. His mere presence denotes that something shady is afoot. If he is not a crooked banker, he is a double agent or an oily politician or, at best, an insufferable cad. He seems to have been willed all George Sanders' old parts. He once more is

a smiling villain, overflowing with deceptive bonhomie, utterly false-faced.

Roland Dubillard, as the effeminate police inspector whom he despises but who has his number, and Gisele Freville, as his loyal wife who knows all his dark secrets but who protects him even to the point of sending an innocent man to death in his place, deepen the dimension of the melodrama, but both are too infrequently on hand.

"Le Temoin," though uneven, has sufficient quality to warrant attention.

Mel Brooks these days is top dog on the totem pole of American funny men. The pole is a bit shaky, for some of his colleagues of lower rank have lately been in vain to coax laughter. Though in poor company, he is a truly gifted zany and a comic director of often inventive mind as his "Producers" attests.

In his subsequent films he has taken to parodying the clichés of others: the John Ford Western in "Blazing Saddles," the mute motion picture in "Silent Movie," the Hollywood horror hocus-pocus in "Frankenstein, Jr." and in his latest, "High Anxiety" (at the Embarcadere, the Biarritz and the Odéon in English), he goes after the Hitchcock thriller with a hatchet.

The Hitchcock suspense formula has been stolen by a score of admiring movie makers, American, French, Italian and others, and most of their recent imitations — "L'Ordre et la Sécurité du Monde" is a recent example — have been unintentionally twice as funny as the one that Brooks has devised.

His material, therefore, has a worn, third-hand aspect, but he, taking his leading role, has succeeded in galvanizing its ersatz slapstick. The result betrays strain, but his capers are quite diverting. Certainly, it would be difficult to maintain a straight face over his impersonation of a mandarin crooner or his pretense of being a worried psychiatrist as neurotic as any of his patients. The film falls far below his best work and suggests that he has exhausted mockery of the movies and must turn to fresher fields, but it has its amusing moments.

"L'Albero Degli Zoccoli," awarded first prize at the 1978 Cannes festival, is at the Danton, the Quintette and the Luxembourg in its original version. The saga of an impoverished peasant family, toiling like serfs on an estate in the Bergamo region, circa 1900, it was



Alberto Sordi and Philippe Noiret star in "Le Temoin," directed by Jean-Pierre Mocky.

prepared as an Italian television spectacle which apparently was to be released in sections. In motion picture form it runs for just under three hours and may have been scissored here and there.

It is honest, it is direct, it casts its mood and it is probably a very accurate reproduction of the subject,

but additional editing would benefit it. Its director, Ermanno Olmi, is a painstaking craftsman, but has little selective sense, one of the chief attributes of a good dramatist. One sees the peasant women washing their laundry at interminable length and should this cause one to doze, reawakening 20 min-

utes later, one is confronted with their hanging up of their wash. This exacting documentary record has its sociological value and photographic, a vanished period is convincingly restored in handsome visions, but this movie, with its leisurely exposition, lacks much theatrical life.

From Royalties to 'Moral Rights'

15 Art-Related Bills Before Congress

By Brooke Stauffer

WASHINGTON — "The best way to promote art is to make it illegal," according to Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

That remark, though taken as a jest, all too accurately characterized traditional legislative attitudes toward art. But now 15 separate pieces of art-related legislation are pending before Congress, dealing with a broad range of subjects, from royalties and taxes to the "moral rights" of artists.

Of these, the one bill that would have the biggest effect on artists is the National Art Bank Act, which would put the federal government squarely into the business of buying art, and thus bring about a major shift of emphasis in government support for art. At present, such support is limited to fellowship-type grants to individual artists, indirect or matching-funds grants to communities and organizations and occasional commissions of art for public buildings. Valuable as these programs are, they reach relatively few artists, and, conceptually, are only means of buying time — time for artists to work under reduced economic hardship. The Art Bank Act, sponsored by Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J., proposes instead that the government buy finished artwork.

The measure is patterned on the successful Canadian Art Bank,

which in six years has built a collection of about 7,000 works by more than 900 artists for display in government buildings. Williams' legislation goes beyond the Canadian model both in funding (\$9 million over three years, compared with \$1 million a year), and in the wider distribution of artworks — and hence greater exposure of people to art.

The works bought and leased by the Art Bank would be lent to museums and federal buildings, leased to private corporations and other institutions and shown in traveling exhibitions. Works would be auctioned periodically to keep the Art Bank collection current and ever-changing.

The development of the Art Bank Act illustrates the growing influence of organized art. Public and private groups sensitive to artists' concerns informally discussed the concept of an art bank with Williams' staff.

As the measure evolved, these same groups, including the National Endowment for the Arts and the Artists Equity Association, consulted in the drafting of the bill's language, which thus contains a number of provisions considered essential by artists. These include payment for the use of works, insurance protection for exhibited works, recognition of the need to include little-known artists from all

parts of the country, and a buy-back privilege to permit artists to retain control over the final disposition of their works.

In all these respects, Williams' measure differs from an art bank bill introduced earlier this year by Rep. Larry Pressler, R-S.D. Pressler's bill would establish a limited art collection for the decoration of congressional office buildings and, like the State Department's art-in-embassy program, would depend on borrowed artworks without compensation to artists. The measure aroused lukewarm interest and some outright opposition within artists' circles, and provided impetus for the development of Williams' more comprehensive proposal.

As a chairman's bill in the Senate Human Resources Committee, the National Art Bank Act enjoyed an auspicious introduction. Two days of testimony before the labor and industries subcommittee attracted representatives from the National Endowment for the Arts, the General Services Administration and art circles. Artists testified, as did Suzanne Rivard LeMoine, the founder of the Canadian Art Bank.

Although Senate support for the measure also is considered good, a vote is unlikely this year. Williams plans to reintroduce it in the next session, with some revisions based on the subcommittee testimony.

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On the Arts Agenda

Current and forthcoming exhibitions in West German museums and galleries include: Polish Contemporary Art, Rathaus, Augsburg (Sept. 30-Nov. 5); "Mona Lisa in the 20th Century," Wilhelm Lehmbruck Museum, Duisburg (to Nov. 26); Roy Lichtenstein, Folkwang Museum, Essen (Oct. 20-Nov. 26); German Painting 1890-1918, Städel, Frankfurt (to Nov. 12); "Saxons and Anglo-Saxons," Helms Museum, Hamburg (Oct. 1-February); "Courbet and Germany," Kunsthalle, Hamburg (Oct. 19-Dec. 17); Cézanne, Kunsthalle, Tübingen (Oct. 21-Dec. 31).

A "Rousseau Week," to mark the bicentenary of the death of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, is being held from Sept. 28 to Oct. 3 at Montmorency, north of Paris, where he wrote many of his works. The program includes three days of conferences and debates on various aspects of Rousseau's work (Sept. 28-30); two performances of "Le Devin du Village" in the park of the Hotel de Ville (Sept. 29 and 30 at 9 p.m.) conducted by Jacques Charpentier and with Peter Gottlieb, Christiane Chateau and Leonard Pezzino singing the principal roles, and two performances of "Jean-Jacques Rousseau," a play staged last season at the Petit Odéon in Paris by Jean Jourdeuil, in the Salle des Fêtes (Oct. 3 at 3 and 9 p.m.).

The Concerts du Mardi series of chamber-music concerts opens its fall season Oct. 3 in the Salle Bleue of the Palais des Congrès in Paris with a program of Mozart's Serenade for Winds (K. 361) and Schoenberg's Chamber Symphony, Opus 9 (which will be repeated at the Oct. 17 program in Webern's transcription). Eight concerts are planned through Dec. 19 in the fall series.

Highlights of the Aldeburgh Festival's Autumn at Snape Maltings

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — Julien Clerc opens at the Palais des Congrès on Sept. 30 for a three-week engagement. Weather Report will be at the Pavillon de Paris Oct. 4. Oscar Peterson, Joe Pass, Louis Bellson and Niels Orsted Pedersen are appearing at the Salle Pleyel Oct. 5 for two shows at 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Guilty Razor is at the Campagne Premiere Oct. 1-8; David Rose Oct. 3 and 4, and Sugar Blue from Oct. 5-8.

Saxophonist Hal Singer and the Georges Arvanitas trio are giving a concert at the Eglise Saint-Merri (67 Rue de la Verre, Paris 4) on Sept. 29 at 8:30 p.m.

AMSTERDAM — Beatrice Reading, the Ted Easton Band and the Dutch Swing College Band are at the Jazzland Sept. 29 and 30.

LONDON — The Grateful Dead is at the Rainbow, Finsbury Park, Sept. 29 and 30 at 7 p.m., and Ernestine Anderson is appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Boogie Oogie Oogie" by Taste of Honey, and in Britain, "Summer Nights" by John Travolta and Olivia Newton-John, which is also in the "Top Ten" on most of the charts in the world. The song is from the movie, "Grease."

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

The Sinai Settlements

It was generally assumed that the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, would accept the Camp David decisions. After all, the most immediate Israeli concessions involved the settlements in the Sinai. These had less religious appeal than those in the West Bank; less strategic importance than the Golan Heights; a few material resources in a desert or semi-desert area. And the Knesset did accept Prime Minister Begin's opinion on the Sinai settlements — but only after a very long and bitter battle, which brought demonstrations in the streets and divisions within Mr. Begin's own political party.

This will not, in all probability, affect the imminent peace talks between Israel and Egypt. Egyptian President Sadat is more likely to be impressed by Arab unity against Camp David than by splits within the Likud party over the frameworks for peace. Yet precisely because the Sinai settlements have, to a large degree, been disposed of, they still demonstrate the importance of the settlement question. Indeed, whether in Egyptian Sinai or in disputed Judea and Samaria, the settlements symbolize the roots of the Middle Eastern dispute.

The Sinai settlements were erected in the wake of the six-day war of 1967. Presumably their intent was chiefly strategic, an assertion that Israel intended to continue to hold at least some of the territory it occupied during the war. This, of course, represented a highly arguable point: whether Israel could gain territory or correct uncertain boundaries by unilateral action. The Arabs disputed Israeli rights to any land taken in war; the United States, although Israel's supporter, believed that settlement was not the way to reach agreements on a workable peace. But in the meanwhile, the actual settlers struck roots in new soil and resented any effort to move them.

This is the way in which territorial change, by war or by diplomacy, stirs the hostility of those who are most directly involved.

It is a similar fundamental reaction to that of the Palestinians, whether they were affected by the initial partition under which the state of Israel was created or by the wars and truces that ensued during the next 30 years. And it is this link between humankind and its homeland that is certain to create difficulties if Egypt and Israel make peace and the issue spreads over the West Bank. For the Israelis, there is the land toward which their prayers were directed during all the Diaspora; for the Palestinians, there is the land on which they have dwelt over much of 2,000 years. And over both of these concepts hovers the threats of rivalry and hatred inspired by differences in culture, religion and politics.

Whatever the Palestine Liberation Organization or Libya, or Syria or Iraq may demand, it is obvious that the Middle East cannot return to the past. Among other permanent changes, the Ottoman Empire is gone; the British Empire has withdrawn its troops. Jews in their homeland, who once were numbered in the thousands, are now counted in millions. They have built a state — and it will not disappear. So the real question is how large the state of Israel shall be, what political realities its neighbors will assume, how these political formations — all of them relatively new — and religious faiths — all of them old — can live together and adapt this once largely barren territory to large increases in population and changes in technology.

The tangle of emotions that arose over the Sinai settlements dominate the Middle East — and it is the duty of the leaders there to bring those emotions under a control that is as nearly equitable as conditions permit. There will have to be concessions by the political chiefs and the people who accept their leadership; there is no simplistic view of law or national aspirations that can provide a solution.

Energy War: 57 to 42

Suddenly, things look brighter on all three fronts of the energy war. The most urgent concern has been to prevent the instant crisis of another oil embargo — by stockpiling large amounts of oil. For days, a raging fire has imperiled the first big national petroleum reserve, in Hackberry, La. But, it was finally extinguished on Wednesday, with the loss estimated at less than \$1 million.

The second front concerns conservation, responding to prudent fears that world oil and gas supplies are running out. Every day seems to bring the unveiling of another new car, two feet shorter, hundreds of pounds lighter — and much more sparing of gasoline.

The third front involves efforts to reduce the \$40 billion or so that Americans send abroad each year for oil. For a year and a half, reducing those imports has been the main goal of the Carter administration's energy program, but it has been stymied repeatedly in Congress. Finally, on Wednesday, the Senate took an historic forward step, voting to deregulate the price of natural gas.

The seemingly comfortable vote of 57 to 42 is deceptive. Gas deregulation has been an incendiary issue on Capitol Hill for 30 years. The compromise bill just passed took almost a year to develop, from what was derided as the "Christmas Turkey" and then later as the "Easter Egg." Just 30 days ago, the outlook was so bleak that the president rushed home from vacation to lobby for it. It has turned out to be probably the most passionately contested piece of national legislation since the Civil Rights acts of the 1960s. Now, if the House goes along, as is probable, it will turn out to be one of the most important laws, as well.

Energy Secretary Schlesinger estimates that the compromise could reduce oil imports up to 20 percent. Even allowing for exaggeration, the favorable impact of substituting domestic gas for foreign oil would be sizable. And the compromise would, in the bargain, eliminate the present patchwork system in which the price of gas sold interstate is regulated by Washington but the price of gas sold within a state is not.

The Senate action, in short, is a signal victory for the president and for the public. The president's vaunted energy program was dragging on to the point of scorn. He called it the "moral equivalent of war" but that shrank to Russell Baker's abbreviation: MEOW. Now, the gas compromise says to the world that Congress is as serious about energy as the president. And it lends weight to a package of other energy legislation already substantially agreed to.

Equally tough energy questions remain unsettled. For instance, the proposed tax to encourage oil conservation now appears dead and so the administration must take other action to reduce oil imports. Will it try quotas? To impose them would surely curtail oil imports, but would also limit the amount of oil available to the public. Will the administration instead try import fees? Those also could slow down imports, but they might also encourage the oil cartel to raise its own prices.

These are painful issues but there will be time to deal with them. For the moment, the administration — and the country — are entitled to count their Senate blessings, all 57 of them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The OAS and Nicaragua

It probably is and it certainly ought to be a matter of grief to President Carter that the Organization of American States should this weekend have refused to investigate the well-documented atrocities committed by the National Guard in Nicaragua. Given the composition of the OAS — too many of whose members have their own unpleasant ways of dealing with determined opposition — that decision may not be surprising. But the United States, as a co-member also, is now saddled with its share of guilt in the organiza-

tion's implicit agreement to wash its hands of the whole business.

Latin-American politics are often brutal and seldom democratic, and cynicism comes only too easily to veteran State Department men weary by coup after coup. But that, if Mr. Carter's style of presidency means anything at all, is a kind of cynicism for which his government should have no place. Doomed initiatives in the OAS — predictably doomed initiatives, indeed, given the way it works — are not an adequate American response. President Carter cannot leave it there.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 29, 1903

BERLIN — Comments the Berliner Tageblatt on Russian plans for adjusting certain of the commercial and residence restrictions on Russian Jews: "It is to be hoped, in the interest of Russian Jewry, that the Jews who are maintained in such lamentable oppression, that the proposed steps are intended to institute real reform, though the past attitudes of the Russian ministers are little calculated to encourage such hopes. Even if the present legislation is not entirely changed, it ought to be reformed to satisfy the ordinary requirements of humanity."

Fifty Years Ago
September 29, 1928

NEW YORK — The New York Yankees captured the American League pennant and entered their third successive World Series when they trapped the Tigers, 11 to 6, at Detroit today. With Babe Ruth contributing his 53d home run of the season, the world's champions breezed into the big money. After seeing their July lead of more than a dozen games fade away, the team could finally go to sleep content. The National League chase continues however, and the St. Louis Cardinals and New York Giants will likely be contending up to the final game of the season.



A Flawed Rhodesia Policy

By Chester A. Crocker

WASHINGTON — Any administration faces awesome obstacles in coming to grips with the Rhodesian problem: the absence of an effective sovereign power, continuing white determination to shape the transition to black rule, divided domestic sentiment on Rhodesia, sharp divisions among the black nationalist elites struggling to succeed Ian Smith, and the fresh memory of U.S. paralysis in Angola. The Anglo-American initiative of the past 18 months increasingly resembles the hapless Air Rhodesia Viscount, downed a few weeks ago by a nationalist missile: doomed, unarmed and innocent.

We have now entered a period of hand-wringing and deploping of events. The growing gloom about a Rhodesian settlement is based not only on a hardening of white attitudes following the Viscount crash. The much-publicized collapse of the recent secret talks between Smith and Joshua Nkomo has weakened the precarious unity of both the internal Rhodesian parties and the Patriotic Front. Until the parties have mended or rearranged their political fences, we will apparently stand aside, ready to resume a role if an opportunity presents itself.

Weakness

What went wrong with the Anglo-American plan, and what alternatives exist now? The main weakness in Western policy is that we started out with minimal direct influence on anyone, and have done little to develop it in the meantime. Rather, we have played the role of lawyers mediators seeking an out-of-court settlement among men of goodwill. Each recognized participant (and its non-Rhodesian supporters) has been granted a veto over the peace-making process: We are prepared to do nothing unless all parties agree in advance. By removing any shred of ambiguity about our unwillingness to act, no matter what happens, Washington and London have in effect offered leverage to those who are best armed and most confident of their external support.

In its defense, the Carter administration argues that it has stood firmly for an early transfer of power to the black majority and for an African, rather than external, solution to the problem.

In practice, however, the conflict now has little to do with issues of minority rule and much more to do with issues of minority rule and much more to do with issues of minority rule and much more to do with issues of minority rule.

These are painful issues but there will be time to deal with them. For the moment, the administration — and the country — are entitled to count their Senate blessings, all 57 of them.

Letters

Out of Office

Jonathan Power apparently tries to put part of the blame on President Nixon for the failure of the sanctions against Rhodesia (HT, Sept. 14), saying that the British government closed its eyes in 1966 and 1967 to certain oil companies' evasion of sanctions on Rhodesia, among other things because Nixon was in the White House.

May I remind Mr. Power that Mr. Johnson was president at the time; Mr. Nixon won the presidential election in November, 1968 and was sworn in as president at the beginning of 1969.

VIRGINIA B. SVANE.
Femey-Voltaire, France.

Malaysia Views

Your story entitled "Malaysia Ethnic Worries Persist" (HT, Aug. 24) contains misleading and mischievous statements which could cause misunderstanding and mistrust among your readers and among Malaysians living overseas. The writer, Jay Mathews of The Washington Post, finds it fit to report rumors and unsubstantiated charges, some of which are serious, in particular against our sultans, who are highly respected and revered by loyal Malaysians everywhere.

We do not wish to object to fair and constructive criticisms but we

mentum of events on the ground — events we cannot or will not shape.

This problem is compounded by an Anglo-American penchant for self-fulfilling prophecies that underdetermine our supposed neutrality. Why have we been so quick to condemn security measures of the Salisbury government and so reluctant to criticize civilian atrocities committed by the guerrillas (while sometimes joining the propaganda chorus suggesting that the government is killing off missionaries)? If mediation rather than partisanship is called for, why do we tilt so consistently on the side of guerrilla groups led by Joshua Nkomo and his nominal Patriotic Front ally, Robert Mugabe? Why have we dramatized the imperfections of the March 3 agreement between Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chimure and then gloated when it runs into trouble?

Fortunately, it may not be too late for the Western powers and the African from-line states to play a conciliatory role. There is a potential for influence because all the parties directly involved are so weak. The war, in a military sense, is still young and largely deadlocked. The multilateral interim government in Salisbury probably cannot win the contest unless it can broaden itself and concentrate on one rather than two fronts. By the same token, neither of the Patriotic Front wings is yet able to do serious damage to Salisbury or to each other. The politics and diplomacy of the conflict are in flux, largely because of uncertainties on all sides about who will come out on top and a determination to avoid being on the losing side.

In these circumstances, we need a new policy aimed at enabling the whites to hand power to as broadly representative a grouping of nationalists as possible in the next few months. The condition of requiring prior and universal acceptance by the "international community" should be dropped, as should the condition of elections prior to the transfer of power. The prospect of firm Western support — political, diplomatic and economic — for the black successor state should be made clear. Our goal in all this should not be to choose the new leaders of Zimbabwe but to minimize the bloodiness of the process by which they are chosen. The objective, in sum, is to transfer the reins of power to blacks while there is still something to transfer.

To do so, the British — with firm U.S. support and as much African and international involvement as is available — should offer to set up an interim all-parties administration in Rhodesia in exchange for the resignation of the current provincial government.

Indeed, our political scouting here with the help of Patrick Caddell's expert staff and a questionnaire prepared by Caddell's Cambridge Survey Research revealed some voter skepticism even on Mr. Carter's Middle East efforts.

"It's looking as if the summit at Camp David is not working out like it first appeared," said a 49-year-old housewife, whose husband is a maintenance man at the local John Deere plant. Although agreeing that the summit was the best single thing Mr. Carter has achieved as president, she quickly turned to what really matters — inflation.

That refrain became familiar in our interviews with 63 registered voters in Dubuque's 18th Precinct, a pleasant, lower-middle-income workers' suburb which split about 50-50 in the 1976 Carter-Ford presidential election, almost exactly as the state of Iowa. The voters we sampled reflected the same 1976 voting pattern.

Despite recent findings by reputable national polls that Camp David at least temporarily turned the president's political fortune around, voters here were more restrained. Only a third of them agreed that Mr. Carter's performance "during the last month" has improved, while 10 surprisingly rated his performance as "worse."

Almost one-half the total — 31 voters — saw "no change" in performance despite Camp David.

Likewise, the president was given an "excellent" performance rating by only one voter, while almost 57 percent rated him as "poor" or "only fair." A talkative, 34-year-old iron worker spelled out the president's continuing problem this way: "That summit thing was just done to put a feather in Carter's cap. He should do something about the cost of living and the job situation." A 22-year-old chemical plant

Catholic Influence Growing in Poland

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Twenty-six years ago, Boleslaw Bierut, the head of the Polish state and of its Communist Party, ordered Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński assigned to residence in an isolated convent far from his congregation.

Earlier this month, the son of the same late Boleslaw Bierut, Jan Chylnski, who is Poland's ambassador to West Germany, went personally to the Frankfurt airport to welcome the primate of Poland as he arrived in West Germany as the guest of that country's clergy: a paradox that fully symbolizes the importance of that event.

At the age of 77, after 30 years on the job, Cardinal Wyszyński has, for the first time, traveled to Western Europe — with the exception of the scheduled apostolic trips that he religiously made to the Vatican. And the destination chosen for his first trip to the West by this very particular personality has a special meaning.

The cardinal is both an outstanding prelate and a great patriot. For the 90 percent of the Polish population which is Catholic, he represents the permanence of Christian culture and the unity of the nation's religious and patriotic sentiments. Just as the conservative and nationalist Catholic Church has always symbolized Poland in the face of the country's two powerful and hostile neighbors — Protestant Germany and Orthodox Russia — so does the cardinal, equally conservative and nationalist, symbolize the nation in the face of the powerful and atheistic state.

This cardinal is the head of a strong and responsible church. And it is toward this church that angry workers and farmers turn, as well as the repressed intellectual community. It is this church and its primate who are — especially in the profound ideological and moral crisis of the Communist system — the principal guardians of the Polish nation's spiritual and historical values.

Thus endowed, the cardinal chose West Germany for his first trip to Western Europe. Officially, he is merely returning the 1972 visit to Poland of Cardinal Julius Döpfner, the archbishop of Munich, and that last year of Cardinal Josef Höffner, the archbishop of Cologne. Unofficially, skeptics in Warsaw are quick to say that: "The West German church has a lot of money and a lot on its conscience."

In fact, it is an important political event. According to sources close to the West German bishops, the cardinal is on a "reconciliation mission." Sources close to the primate are more prudent: "It is a gesture which indicates that, in spite of a heavily burdened past, reconciliation is not absolutely impossible."

For the Poles, who cannot forget the unspeakable brutality of Nazi terror, the cardinal is the best emissary for this historic and difficult mission. For it was he, who in 1966 sent a "letter of reconciliation" to West German bishops, long before the politicians thought of doing it. Because of this, the state became very angry and reacted to the archbishop's peace overture by confiscating his passport.

To give a symbolic value to his mission to the Germans, Cardinal Wyszyński carried out a dramatic

gesture of remembrance: He celebrated mass at Dachau, one of the Nazi death camps where masses of Poles were murdered, including six bishops, 500 monks and more than 1,500 priests.

Much water had to pass under the bridge before this page of history could be turned. And to begin with, Polish-German relations had to reach a certain level of warmth. This has been attained: West Germany is now Poland's first trading partner; and meeting privately during the Helsinki conference, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Polish Communist Party head Edward Gierek signed an agreement for compensation of Polish victims of Nazism in exchange for the repatriation of 125,000 Poles, who claim to be of German origin.

Seven years after the historic trip of former German Chancellor Willy Brandt to Warsaw — when he knelt down in prayer at the monument to the Ghetto — Mr. Schmidt also traveled to the Polish capital and Mr. Gierek made a visit to Bonn.

After that, relations between the Communist state and the Catholic church also had to be improved. And although the conditions for a dialogue between the two still do not exist — the church continues to demand, in vain, a legal status — there has been a noticeable relaxation of tension in their relations. Both the state and the church are aware that they must accept a modus vivendi to safeguard the fundamental interests of the nation. This common conviction rendered possible the first meeting, in October of last year, between the cardinal and Mr. Gierek.

And now one was surprised last January when, during President Carter's voyage to Warsaw, the cardinal was allowed to visit all due places — to confer with highly placed foreign guests: The president's wife and Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is of Polish Catholic origin, and also one of Mr. Carter's closest advisers.

To cap it all, Mr. Gierek, a dyed-in-the-wool Communist, turned out to be the first Polish head of state in 1,000 years of Catholic Poland to visit the Pope at the Vatican, last December. Thus, the way was opened for a normalization of relations between the Holy See and a country, which despite its Communist leadership, remains one of the most Catholic states in the world.

According to highly reliable sources, the Vatican may soon send one of its best diplomats, Msgr. Luigi Poggi, to represent its interests in Warsaw.

This normalization may one day bring about some spectacular results. Twice in the past, in 1966 and last year, the rulers of Poland refused to allow the Pope to visit the country. And although, the Communist authorities still fear the consequences of such a visit, they would find it close to impossible — in the event of normal relations with the Vatican — to continue to keep the doors of Poland shut to the Pope. Particularly to John Paul I, who chose his name as a symbol of continuity, especially of the doctrine initiated by his predecessors.

The opening stage of a yet more extraordinary journey, that of a pope in a Communist country.

From Summit to Reality

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

DUBUQUE, IOWA — President Carter's Camp David spectacular has strengthened his faded appeal among voters in this quintessential mid-U.S. town but summit success is only the thinnest veneer covering deeper problems of inflation, high taxes and big government.

Indeed, our political scouting here with the help of Patrick Caddell's expert staff and a questionnaire prepared by Caddell's Cambridge Survey Research revealed some voter skepticism even on Mr. Carter's Middle East efforts.

"It's looking as if the summit at Camp David is not working out like it first appeared," said a 49-year-old housewife, whose husband is a maintenance man at the local John Deere plant. Although agreeing that the summit was the best single thing Mr. Carter has achieved as president, she quickly turned to what really matters — inflation.

That refrain became familiar in our interviews with 63 registered voters in Dubuque's 18th Precinct, a pleasant, lower-middle-income workers' suburb which split about 50-50 in the 1976 Carter-Ford presidential election, almost exactly as the state of Iowa. The voters we sampled reflected the same 1976 voting pattern.

Despite recent findings by reputable national polls that Camp David at least temporarily turned the president's political fortune around, voters here were more restrained. Only a third of them agreed that Mr. Carter's performance "during the last month" has improved, while 10 surprisingly rated his performance as "worse."

Almost one-half the total — 31 voters — saw "no change" in performance despite Camp David.

employee praised the "headway" at Camp David, but said the United States "should be more concerned with its own problems."

Largely on the basis of Mr. Carter's new assertiveness with Congress and his mediator role in the Arab-Israeli struggle, three voters who backed Gerald Ford two years ago have now turned to Mr. Carter. But three times that many said they would switch their 1976 Carter vote to Ford if the election were held today.

That pinpoints this conclusion: neither Camp David nor the president's recent hard line with Congress — his successful veto of the defense authorization bill and his apparent breakthrough on gas deregulation — has fully rehabilitated him in this moderate-conservative area.

To our question, "Do you think the president deserves a second term?" fully one-half the voters who backed him in 1976 either said no or were uncertain. Altogether, our voters divided on the second-term question this way today: 25 yes, 21 no and 17 undecided.

The president's handling of inflation was clearly an overriding reason, with "strong disapproval" expressed by 22 voters, "some" disapproval by 13. These disapproving voters far outweighed the 14 who approved the administration's anti-inflation campaign.

The Achilles heel of inflation is only part of the president's vulnerability on economic issues. For example, we asked whether Iowa needed new limitations on state taxing powers similar to California's Proposition 13, a screaming symbol of taxpayer revolt: Only eight voters did not know about Proposition 13. Of the balance, 55 years favored it, 35 opposed it, 13-style tax-limit as opposed to, even though Iowa is far from the top of the list of states afflicted with high property taxes.

Other issues weighing down the president's standing here include negative approval ratings on his handling of the Soviet question and national defense, with a 50-50 break-even on his farm policies. Of all the issues we questioned, Mr. Carter did well only on the Middle East, with a solid score of close to 90 percent approval.

"What he did at the summit may make world peace possible," a barely 44-year-old Dubuque packing company worker said in praise of the president.

But what the bulk of our voters made vividly clear here was the Middle East, with or without eventual success of the Camp David summit, cannot come close to sustaining Jimmy Carter's recovery from his 19 months of grave political troubles. If the White House holds a contrary view, it is baking pies in the sky.

fluence
Poland

1978/09/29

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1978

FINANCE

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British Airways To Buy A310 in '85

U.K. to Join Airbus Industrie

PARIS, Sept. 28 (UPI) — France and Britain have worked out a draft accord which would allow Britain to join the French-West German consortium building the new 200-seat Airbus while Britain would not acquire additional rival U.S. jetliners, government sources said today.

Dollar Generally Higher As Swiss Franc Weakens

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ) — The dollar gained against several currencies today but strains within the joint European float, the snake, continued unabated.

Pronounced weakness of the Swiss franc provided the major impetus for the dollar's gain. However, dealers said there was a continuing tendency of market participants to sell dollars when bids were moved up. "The psychology of the market is still very negative toward the dollar and people are looking to sell on any higher numbers," one trader commented.

The dollar moved up to 1.5135 Swiss francs late in the day from 1.4915 yesterday after dipping early in the morning to around 1.4865 francs. Dealers attributed the dollar's gain against the franc to remarks by Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank.

The dollar also moved up slightly against the Deutsche mark to 1.9392 DM from 1.9378 DM. However, the dollar eased slightly against the guilder to 2.1072 from 2.1100 and against the commercial Belgian franc to 30.57 from 30.61. The disparate movements between the Benelux currencies and the Deutsche mark was said to have resulted from the support tactics of the Benelux central banks who are required to keep their currencies within a fixed trading range against the mark.

In Amsterdam, dealers reported that the Netherlands National Bank sold about 100 million DM to comply with the snake arrangements, bringing its total intervention over the past ten days to the equivalent of about 1.8 billion DM. Dealers also reported that the Belgian franc had to be supported against the mark though the amount of intervention was not known.

The dollar moved up marginally to 4.3563 French francs from 4.3550. However, sterling edged higher to \$1.9727 from \$1.9723. The dollar also fell back against the yen to 189.07 from 189.23.

The Canadian dollar remained under pressure, falling to 84.52 U.S. cents from 85.01 cents. Meanwhile, gold closed at \$217.00-50, up from \$214.50-5 215.25 yesterday.

U.K. Allows Peugeot Bid On Chrysler

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ) — The British government today gave its formal approval to the takeover of Chrysler U.K. by Peugeot-Citroen of France.

Announcing the decision, Industry Secretary Eric Varley said the government was satisfied that under the deal with Peugeot, the prospects for Chrysler U.K. "will be at least as good as under present circumstances."

Peugeot and Chrysler Corp., of the United States, announced last month that the French car company planned to take over Chrysler's European manufacturing operations, paying the U.S. company \$230 million as well as issuing 1.8 million Peugeot shares for an approximate 15-percent interest in Peugeot.

Meanwhile, in Paris, Francaise du Ferodo, the French auto-components concern, has acquired a majority of the 51-percent share in Societe Ducellier previously held by Daimler-Benz-Air Equipement (DBA), a subsidiary of Daimler-Benz of Germany.

The size of Ferodo's stake in Ducellier, which specializes in electrical auto equipment, will not be known for a few days, according to a Ferodo spokesman.

The British auto components group Lucas, whose French subsidiary already held a 49-percent interest in Ducellier, has thus lost out on its bid to take control of the company.

By joining the consortium, British's original carrier — British Airways — would provide a pledge not to buy additional Boeing 757s, a direct rival for the A310, sources said.

Britain thus would not go back on its commitment to buy 19 Boeing 757s for an estimated \$1 billion. But, the sources said, British Airways would switch over to the A310 in about 1985 when it would need to buy more medium-range passenger jets.

The draft compromise is aimed at ending a prolonged feud between Paris and London. The dispute arose when France, irked by Britain's preference for the future Boeing 757s, maintained its bid to move into Airbus Industrie without any commitment as to the purchase of the Airbus.

Final Ruling Needed

France vetoed British participation on the ground Britain could not build the European plane providing jobs and benefits for British Aerospace Corp. while British Airways would snub the Airbus and purchase a rival U.S. jet.

The draft compromise was worked out in closed-door talks between French Transport Minister Joel Le Theule and British Industry Minister Eric Varley, sources said.

The draft has been submitted to Prime Minister James Callaghan for a final ruling, sources said. The prospective agreement was worked out with full knowledge and approval of the West German government, the sources added.

"We expect a favorable British decision within less than two weeks," a government official said. He said Belgium also has asked to be associated with the Airbus project and may acquire 4 to 5 percent in the consortium.

Funds Outflow From U.S. Large in First Quarter

BASEL, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — There was a very large outflow of funds from the United States in the first quarter, a period of considerable turnover in foreign exchange markets during which the dollar sank, according to figures published by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

In reporting international banking statistics for those three months today, it said that because of the rest of the world's reluctance to add to its dollar assets with the international banking system, as well as its desire to add to its dollar indebtedness, the outflow of funds from the United States, both from bank and non-bank sources, totaled \$12.4 billion.

But the BIS cautioned against an obvious conclusion, saying that "it is by no means clear that the proceeds from these credits were used mainly for hedging or speculating against the dollar. The main borrowers were in fact developing countries, where exchange-rate considerations are unlikely to have been of major importance."

Moreover, the BIS said there was no evidence that Eurobanks themselves used the Euromarket for hedging or speculating against the dollar.

East Bloc Said Near Limit On Debt in West

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ) — The Soviet Union and other Communist nations are approaching the limit in borrowing from the West, and some may be unable to pay on time the nearly \$50 billion they already owe, a new study said yesterday.

A slowdown in the recent rapid growth of East-West trade is likely to result since Communist nations need to borrow from the West to finance imports, said the study published by the Brookings Institution, a Washington-based economic research group.

It said that while Poland and Bulgaria are in the worst shape, "not one of the countries is without a debt-servicing problem," including the Soviet Union.

"Continued borrowing on the scale of the recent past... would almost certainly pose serious problems in the near future," the study said. "Eastern Europe's ability to service debt to the west is subject to considerable uncertainty."

The study said the rapid growth in East-West trade over the past decade has been made possible by Eastern European borrowing from governments and from private commercial banks in the West. It said that from 1974 to 1977, the net debt of Communist Europe increased from \$13 billion to \$46 billion, of which nearly two-thirds is owed to Western banks.

Japan Output Up 0.9%

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — Industrial activity in Japan in August picked up steam as the production index rose to 122.5, up 0.9 percent from July and up 5.6 percent from the year before, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today in a preliminary report.

Court Victory for Curtiss-Wright

A U.S. appeals court has ordered Kennecott Copper to "void" its annual 1978 meeting and to hold a new election of directors. The court said a new election must be held promptly, with proper solicitation of proxies. The court overturned a lower court ruling that Curtiss-Wright's proxy materials, relating to its proposed proxy fight for control of Kennecott, "misled shareholders to believe that the feasibility of a Curtiss-Wright plan for Kennecott 'had been thoroughly studied.'"

Liquichimica Salvage Plan Collapses

A proposed salvage plan for Liquichimica apparently collapsed as the company said it would immediately close all its plants, laying off more than 3,000 workers. Union leaders immediately called for a meeting with Industry Minister Carlo Donat Cattin to seek some way to keep open the troubled petrochemical company, a unit of Ligas, on August 10. Bank creditors of Liquichimica agreed on a salvage plan but were apparently stymied by the refusal of financier Raffaele Ursini to give up control of Ligas to a bank consortium organized to take it over.

Progress in Westinghouse Suit

Substantial progress is being made toward a major out-of-court settlement in Westinghouse Electric's massive uranium litigation. According to sources close to the negotiations, Westinghouse and Houston Lighting & Power are nearing an agreement to settle their differences concerning 11.4 million pounds of uranium fuel valued at nearly \$500 million at today's prices. If such a settlement should be reached, it would dispose of the second largest claim against Westinghouse, which is being sued by more than 20 utilities for canceling long-term uranium fuel contracts in 1975.

Lockheed Said to Eye Dutch Venture

Lockheed Aircraft has reportedly offered to participate in the development of Fokker-VFW's Super-28 Fellowship passenger jet, according to a Dutch newspaper report. The offer is seen as an attempt by the U.S. company to help swing in its direction a multimillion-dollar Dutch order for naval patrol planes. The government currently is debating whether to buy Lockheed's Orion plane or the French Bréguet Atlantic.

Franc 'Grossly Overvalued'

Swiss to Confront Economic Threats

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ) — Swiss National Bank president Fritz Leutwiler said the central bank "intends to take action domestically and internationally to remedy conditions that threaten deterioration of the Swiss economy. He did not elaborate on what measures are to be taken."

Judging from the context, however, one action would involve further steps to discourage foreign investors from holding their assets in Swiss francs.

The statement was made in a speech before the American-Swiss Association of New York, but was not included in his prepared address.

The flight by multinational companies and institutional investors out of dollars and into Swiss francs is undermining Switzerland's economic and monetary policies, he said.

At present, the interest rate on three-month Swiss franc bank deposits is close to zero but the inflow of foreign capital still continues. Current restrictions on international capital movements and foreign exchange transactions have not been as effective as the monetary authorities had hoped, he said.

"I have reasons to believe that multinational firms and other holders of large asset portfolios have systematically substituted Swiss francs for dollar assets," he noted. "The flight out of dollars into Swiss francs on the part of institutional investors has probably been the principal force behind the drastic jump in the exchange rate between the two currencies."

The banker said the franc is "grossly overvalued" against the dollar and, "even more important for our economy, against the West German mark." "If exchange rates should remain at the current levels for some time to come, it is expected that Swiss industry will lose ground on the world market."

Exports of goods and services account for 40 percent of the Swiss gross national product, and one-third of the country's labor force works directly for the world market, it has been estimated.

The rise of the franc cannot be justified on the basis of comparative prices for goods and services produced by Switzerland and its trading partners, he stated. The U.S. consumer price index has been rising only six to seven percentage points faster than the Swiss counterpart. Instead, the main reason for the dollar inflows, he said, is a "serious loss of confidence by investors in the economic policies pursued by the U.S. administration and the Federal Reserve System."

Growing inflation, the over-riding debate on the U.S. energy program as well as uncertainties surrounding the future course of U.S. monetary policy have all served to undermine the position of the dollar as the world's leading currency," he added.

Investors are overreacting to the economic problems of the United States, he said. "U.S. economic policy isn't as misguided as many commentators pretend it to be," he added.

EEC Team Quits Peking

PEKING, Sept. 28 (Reuters) — A Common Market delegation leaves Peking convinced "there are huge and permanent possibilities for co-operation between the European Community and China." EEC external affairs commissioner William Haferkamp said today.

IMF Asserts Growth Rate Insufficient to Cut Slack

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP) — Real economic growth in the industrial countries will amount to only 3 1/2 percent this year and in the first half of 1979, not enough to make any important reductions "in the substantial amount of prevailing economic slack."

This is a key conclusion of a report entitled "World Economic Outlook," circulated to the members of the International Monetary Fund executive board just prior to this week's annual meeting.

This forecast contrasts with a more ebullient 5.2-percent growth rate in 1976, which dropped to 3.7 percent in 1977 — where it seems to be stuck. On the other hand, the staff paper makes some optimistic projections for 1979, projecting a U.S. current-account deficit (goods and services transactions) and in the Japanese current-account surplus — projections which have formed the basis of mild optimism about strengthening of the foreign exchange rate of the dollar.

Rene Larré, director-general of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, said that "markets are impressed by the fact that the statistics do not show the tendency to equilibrium" generally forecast during the sessions here. He said eventually the big U.S. deficit "will be mended" and the dollar weakness will end.

Meanwhile, the IMF executive board underwent some major shifts and realignments in a first-ever expansion from 20 to 21 executive directors. The new seat went to Malaysia's Tahir Saad.

Among other developments, Spain decided to leave the Italian bloc and join a group of seven Latin American countries, giving that bloc the fourth largest voting power in the fund, behind the United States, Britain and West Germany.

Rates 'Surveillance'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ) — With Venezuela as spokesman, Latin American and Caribbean countries called for the IMF to step up its "surveillance" of exchange rates.

Benito Losada, president of Venezuela's central bank, said the IMF's "surveillance" of exchange rates, to be truly effective, should be concentrated on the U.S. and other countries "with the most weight in international trade."

In other developments, Lise Ostergaard, a spokesman for Scandinavia, said additional resources to developing countries cannot guarantee success in dealing with poverty. But the absence of adequate resources greatly increases the risk of failure, he added.

Egypt's minister of economy, Hamed el-Sayeh, called for a "stronger political and financial commitment to the World Bank to enhance developmental efforts, activities and operations."

Within the functions of the financial institutions themselves, he said, Egypt advocates liberalization of the IMF's compensatory financing loans made to developing countries to offset unexpected losses and stabilize earnings from exports, such as raw cotton.

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions

Britain			
Dunlop Holdings			
First Half	1978	1977	
Revenue	749.00	685.00	
Profits	22.00	32.00	
Ready Mixed Concrete			
First Half	1978	1977	
Revenue	293.78	265.15	
Profits	14.15	12.02	
Vickers			
First Half	1978	1977	
Revenue	191.40	236.50	
Profits	5.15	18.11	
(Figures in Pounds Sterling)			
U.S.			
Philadelphia Electric			
12 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,400	1,300	
Profits	165.75	183.75	
Per Share	1.66	2.07	
(Figures in U.S. Dollars)			

Concern About Inflation

NYSE Prices Mixed; Money Supply Gains

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished mixed in slow trading today as concern about inflation and rising interest rates was offset by late bargain hunting.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.12 points to 861.21 and declines led advances 735 to 692. Volume fell to 34.33 million shares from yesterday's 28.37 million.

After the close, the Federal Reserve said the nation's M-1 money supply rose \$800 million in the week ended Sept. 20 to \$361.2 billion against a revised \$360.4 billion. M-2, member bank deposits, rose \$1.2 billion to \$862.8 billion against a revised \$861.6 billion.

As an increase in the prime rate to 9 1/2 percent from 9 percent spread, with Bank of America following suit today, investors were discouraged by expectations the rate could go higher, analysts said.

With Fed funds trading at 8 1/2 percent for some hours during the afternoon without the Federal Reserve intervening in the market to add reserves, some dealers said they felt this may in fact be the Fed's new apparent target level.

Other dealers disagreed, however, saying the Fed has not yet moved the key Fed funds target level up from the previously assumed 8 1/2-percent level. Dealers who believe the Fed is still targeting the lower level said that earlier today the Fed made every possible effort to lower the rate with its double-round repurchase pact when Fed funds were at 8 13/16.

Such dealers felt that the higher target level will only become apparent next week. The Fed funds closed at 8 1/2.

Carrier Corp. led the active list, adding 3 1/2 to 26 1/2. A block of 175,000 shares moved at 26 1/2. Carrier said its counsel has met with Justice Department representatives at the request of the department in conjunction with a United Technologies tender offer. United closed at 42 1/2.

Kennecott Copper climbed 2 1/2 to 27 1/2 and Curtiss-Wright rose 1 1/2 to 18 1/2 after a court ruling against Kennecott directors.

Caesars World jumped 5 1/2 to 52 1/2.

It said there will be 43,000 units of securities of its Caesars New Jersey subsidiary, left over even if all holders of Caesars World subscribe to the New Jersey offer.

Standard Oil of Ohio picked up 1/4 to 37 and TRW Inc. 1/4 to 38. They agreed to jointly develop a TRW-invented process for production of synthetic gas of pipeline quality.

Prices on the American Stock Exchanges rose, with the market-value index up 0.15 point to 167.58. In Chicago, wheat was mixed, corn substantially higher, oats fractionally lower and soybeans higher at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 1/4 to off 1/4 cent, corn up 2 1/4 to 4, oats unchanged to off 1/4 and soybeans up 1/4 to 2 cents.

Carter Asks Lid on Rates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ) — President Carter, promising that his new anti-inflation policy will be "very strong," urged the Federal Reserve Board to stop driving up interest rates.

In an interview with a group of reporters, he said he was "concerned" about a recessionary threat being posed by the Fed's recent tightening of credit and the resultant sharp rise in interest rates.

Mr. Carter argued that voluntary wage-price restraints he will announce within "a week or two," coupled with actions to narrow federal budget deficits further, "might influence the Federal Reserve not to raise interest rates further and eventually to reduce them."

He noted that current law gives him only "limited" authority concerning wage-price restraints. "But within the bounds of those legal restraints, I want it to be as forceful as possible," he said. "I am willing to fight for it; I think it is crucial."

The president hinted that he might not spend much time trying to court the support of labor and business leaders but rather would try to build public pressure for their cooperation.



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(In French
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AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	587 - 237	556	553 - 547	7	3.1	83.00 - 55.60c - 82.00	14,774	78 1st sem. estimated net results = 540 MF vs. 640 MF in 1st sem. 77.
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	929 - 275	838	836 - 820	10	3.3	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	4,000	1977 group consolidated turnover = 3.4 bl. fr. (up 31% vs. 1976).
BISN GERVAS DANONE.....	Glass food	615 - 318	615	611 - 549	31	4.4	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	1st semester 78 group consold. turnover = 7,254 MF vs. 6,604 MF (+9.8%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping Air transp.	214 - 126.40	212.50	210 - 206	14	5.5	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Subs. Cie Maritime. First half 78 sales 207 MF (+1.9% vs. Sept. 77).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	135 - 80.50	135	130 - 125	9	5.9	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	Druggies & Trevaux Publics subsidiary ord. w. Algeria for road construction.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE...	Bank	139.40 - 84	126	125.70 - 124.90	14	6.3	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	Group 78 1st sem. cons. net profit = 32,756 MF (vs. 32,424 MF in 77).
CREDIT INDUSTRI. & COMM.	Bank	129 - 72.50	125.50	127.50 - 123	14	5.6	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.00	4,528	New SICAV in French securities (FRANCO) to be offered public by CIC group as of Sept. 28.
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind	102.20 - 49	91.90	98.50 - 94.50	—	—	9.62 - 8.55c - —	3,684	Company's first 6 months 78 turnover (ex. taxes) = 3,076 MF (+3.8% vs. 77).
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	333 - 124	344	344 - 335	5	3.4	35.50c - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77 net consol. assets per share F. 498 vs. F. 423 in 1976 (+18%).
FERROD S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	494 - 296	334	494 - 479	14	3.9	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,545	Group's 78 investments to represent about 9% of consol. turnover.
HMETAL.....	Mining	90.10 - 43.80	67.50	66.90 - 64	7	5.6	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	First semester 1978 net profit = 17.8 MF vs. 18.3 MF in 1977.
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverage	610 - 268	610	590 - 568	29	1.4	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,150	1st 6 months 78 consolidated turnover (ex-taxes) = 863 MF (+26% vs. 77).
NORD (Compagnie du).....	Holding	25 - 15	25	23 - 21.60	—	6.0	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Compagnie du Nord and Banque Rothschild intend to merge.
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLMANN.....	Chem/min	110.90 - 62.10	110.90	109.80 - 106.30	20	4.5	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	1st semester 78 consolidated turnover = 14,426 MF (+2% vs. 77).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	520 - 201	520	509 - 485	4	2.2	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,590	PSA Peugeot-Citroen to buy Chrysler European operations.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).....	Petrol	98 - 51.70	85	86 - 84.60	—	7.1	— - — - —	5,430	1977 dividend will be maintained at Fr.s.
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	641 - 458	641	630 - 626	14	2.8	45.57 - 47.86c - 48.00c	926	August turnover up by some 10%. Overall increase (March 1-Aug. 30) 14%.
REPHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	123.90 - 48.90	123.90	122.90 - 120	28	4.8	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	1st semester 78 group net profit = 150 MF vs. 96.8 MF (+55%).
ROBECO.....	Invest. Comp.	384 - 337.40	389	365 - 361.50	—	10.1	(not relevant)	26,300	Robeco (oppre. 1-div) up over 8% for 78. Robeco up 20.5%. Robeco bonds up 4.5%.
SAKS ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1225	1773	1775 - 1760	25	1.3	73.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	Group sales estimate for 1978: 3 million Francs.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 28

12 Month

Stock

Div. in Yld. P/E 100s.

High

Low

Close

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(Continued from Page 8)

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Eurocurrency

Interest Rates		
	Dollar	D-Mark
1 M.	91/16-93/16	3 3/4-3 3/4
2 M.	95/16-97/16	27/16-29/16
2 M.	9 3/4-9 3/4	3 3/4-3 3/4
6 M.	913/16-9 15/16	3 3/4-3 3/4
1 Y.	913/16-9 15/16	3 3/4-3 3/4

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices

[illegible]

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only



Stanley Electric Co., Ltd.

Tokyo

DM 40000000

3 1/2% Convertible Debentures 1978/1985

- Stock Index No. 463792 -

Offering Price: 100 %

DRESDNER BANK
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

ABU DHABI INVESTMENT COMPANY
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

BANCA DEL GOTYARDO
BANK FOR OVERSEAS INVESTMENT
(INCORPORATED IN ITALY)

BANQUE BRIDGES LAURENT S.A.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE NOTENHOLD

BARNES BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE

BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK

JAMES CAPEL & CO.

COMMERZBANK AG
KÖLN (ALLEMAN)

CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN

DAWA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL (N.L.)

DEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE

EFFECTENBANK-HANDELSBANK (INCORPORATED IN GERMANY)

FALU INTERNATIONAL LTD.

HILL SAMUEL & CO.

JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY
(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG)

KUHN LOHN LEHMAN BROTHERS ASIA
LLOYER BANK INTERNATIONAL
(INCORPORATED IN GERMANY)

MERCK, FRICK & CO.

MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A.

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL
(INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.)

THE NIPPON KAWAYO KAGAKUEN
SECURITIES CO., LTD.

ÖSTERREICHISCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE

PETERSON, HEDBERG & PETERSON N.V.

SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL

SCHÖDER, MÜNCHMAYER, HEROST & CO.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE ALGÉRIENNE DE BANQUE
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)

J. VONTHORPE & CO.

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.

WOOD GRADY
(INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.)

YAMATANI SECURITIES CO., LTD.

DAWA EUROPE N.V.

GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
BANQUE VAN N. AUFHAUSER

BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANK REES & HOPE NV

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE ÉTRANGER

BANQUE DE NEULOUX, SCHLIMBERGER, BALLEST

BANQUE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE EUROPÉENNE

SARAWAK SARAWA LIMITED

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK

ELYN EASTMAN DILLON & CO. INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CHASE MANHATTAN

COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE LA DRESDNER BANK AG
- DRESDNER BANK INTERNATIONAL -
CREDIT LYONNAIS

DA-HONG KANGYO BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

DE NORSKE CREDITBANK

DZ BANK
DEUTSCHE GEMEINSCHAFTSBANK
EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY
(INCORPORATED IN GERMANY)

GROUPEMENT DES BANQUEIRS PRIVÉS
EUROPEOVI
(INCORPORATED IN LUXEMBOURG)

KÖNSTLERBANK VOM JAHRE (DEUTSCHLAND)
(INCORPORATED IN GERMANY)

KODER, PEACOCK & CO. INTERNATIONAL

KYOWA-FINANCE LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER
(INCORPORATED IN JAPAN)

MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.

MITSUBI FINANCE EUROPE
(INCORPORATED IN JAPAN)

NEW JAPAN SECURITIES EUROPE
(INCORPORATED IN JAPAN)

NOMURA EUROPE N.V.

SAL. OPPENHEIM J. & CO.

ROTTERDAM BANK AG

SANHA BANK (GROSZENTRALES)
(INCORPORATED IN GERMANY)

SMITH BARNEY, MORRIS UPHAM & CO.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES)
(INCORPORATED IN SWITZERLAND)

WAKO SECURITIES CO., LTD.

WARLEY
(INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.)

YAMACHO INTERNATIONAL EUROPE
(INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.)

U.S. Commodity Prices

Total open interest Wed. 6.567 all 176
Tues.

DUMBER BL.					
Nov	206.70	209.20	206.70	208.90	+
Dec	208.10	207.30	199.80	207.30	+
Jan	208.10	207.30	208.90	207.30	+
Feb	208.10	207.30	208.90	207.30	+
Mar	208.10	207.30	208.90	207.30	+
Apr	208.10	207.30	208.90	207.30	+
May	208.10	207.30	208.90	207.30	+
Jun	208.10	207.30	208.90	207.30	+
Est. sales: 2,195; Sales Wtd. 2,300					
Total interest Wtd. 7,666, all 154 in Tots.					
WOOD 64222 ac #1					
Nov	201.50	204.35	201.50	202.10	+
Dec	201.50	204.35	201.50	202.10	+
Jan	201.50	204.35	201.50	202.10	+
Feb	201.50	204.35	201.50	202.10	+
Mar	201.50	204.35	201.50	202.10	+
Apr	201.50	204.35	201.50	202.10	+
May	201.50	204.35	201.50	202.10	+
Jun	201.50	204.35	201.50	202.10	+
Est. sales: 2,195; Sales Wtd. 2,300					
Total interest Wtd. 7,666, all 154 in Tots.					
U.S. TREASURY BILLS					
80 million; price of 100 net					
Dec	97.75	97.88	97.75	97.86	+
Jan	97.75	97.88	97.75	97.86	+
Feb	97.75	97.88	97.75	97.86	+
Mar	97.75	97.88	97.75	97.86	+
Apr	97.75	97.88	97.75	97.86	+
May	97.75	97.88	97.75	97.86	+
Jun	97.75	97.88	97.75	97.86	+
Est. sales: 3,201; Sales Wtd. 4,300					
Total interest Wtd. 33,363, up 262 in Tots.					
GNMA CERTIFICATES					
ac #1—\$100,000 par; 2 1/8% & 2 1/2% of 30 yrs					
Nov	96.21	91.49	96.23	91.42	+
Dec	96.21	91.49	96.23	91.42	+
Jan	96.21	91.49	96.23	91.42	+
Feb	96.21	91.49	96.23	91.42	+
Mar	96.21	91.49	96.23	91.42	+
Apr	96.21	91.49	96.23	91.42	+
May	96.21	91.49	96.23	91.42	+
Jun	96.21	91.49	96.23	91.42	+
Est. sales: 3,201; Sales Wtd. 4,300					
Total interest Wtd. 33,363, up 262 in Tots.					

Dec	90-24	91-01	90-25	90-31	
Jan	90-27	90-28	90-28	90-27	
Feb	90-24	90-25	90-23	90-23	
Mar	90-10	90-22	90-10	90-20	
Apr	90-07	91-11	90-07	90-07	
May	90-14	90-15	90-12	90-14	
Jun	90-05	90-14	90-07	90-11	
Jul	90-07	90-07	90-07	90-07	
Aug	90-07	90-07	90-07	90-07	
Sep	90-07	90-07	90-07	90-07	

Sales: Wtd. 3,539 contract

Total open Interest Wtd. 41,552, off 9% from
Tues.

IMM Futures

September 28, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Dec	0.6775	0.6805	0.6773	0.6784	+0.0081
Mar	0.6735	0.6747	0.6732	0.6745	+0.0010
Jun	0.7070	0.7090	0.7052	0.7058	+0.0018
Sep	0.7250	0.7250	0.7190	0.7200	+0.0006
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.7370	0.0000
GUILDLER					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6759	Unch.

Mar	90-10	90-23	90-10	90-20	+0
Jun	90-14	90-19	91-14	91-16	+0
Sep	90-14	90-15	90-12	90-14	+0
Dec	90-07	90-14	90-07	90-11	+0

Mar	90-07	90-11	90-07	90-17	+0
Jun	90-05	90-07	90-05	90-07	+0

Sales: Wed. 3,539 contracts

Total open interest Wed. 41,562, of 9 contracts Tuesday.

IMM Futures

September 28, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
SWISS FRANC					
Dec	0.6795	0.6805	0.6732	0.6740	+0.0080
Mar	0.6795	0.6847	0.6874	0.6868	+0.0060
Jun	0.6700	0.6700	0.7020	0.7010	+0.0060
Sept	0.7250	0.7250	0.7190	0.7200	+0.0060
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.7370	+0.0030
GUILDER					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4755	+0.0030

Dec	5370	5382	5392	5373	— 0000
Mar	5455	5462 b	5437 a	5461	— 0000
June	5507	5520	5500	5520	— 0000

[illegible]

Volume (in millions)	24.33	28.37
Advanced	692	531
Volume Ua (in millions)	12.80	5.00

Declined	735	945
Volume Down (in millions)	7.65	20.16
Volume Up (in millions)	23.5	39.6
Total Issues	1,656	1,672
New 1978 highs	13	18
New 1978 lows	10	7

Dow Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100 Ind	538.45	534.90	561.10	+2.15
30 Stk	242.12	244.33	242.94	-0.39
50 Trn	164.70	164.60	164.12	-0.48
40 Yr	296.58	300.67	299.20	-1.47

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	102.38	100.94	101.95	+1.57
Industrials	102.38	100.94	101.95	+1.57
Utilities	15.52	15.15	15.28	+0.13
Common	12.66	12.56	12.60	+0.04
Preferred	68.01	14.76	14.95	+0.19

NYSE 1978

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	57.47	57.19	57.47	+0.16
Industrials	62.81	62.51	62.81	+0.19

Transp.	48.54	48.23	48.54	+0.13
Utilities	39.87	39.82	39.87	+0.08
Finance	61.72	61.61	61.72	+0.01

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares	Sales	*Short
	Buy		
September 27	125,122	254,378	1,171

September 28	121,538	265,645	799
September 25	118,995	277,168	1,266
September 23	140,449	260,747	1,429
September 21	132,242	272,212	

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Instrument Sys	680,800	14%	-1%
Plant Indus	133,400	9 1/2%	+1%
Util Art	131,400	4	+2%

Manhattan Life	29,000	11%	+ 1%
Edge Shla	72,500	4%	+ 6%
Shland Oil	58,400	27%	+ 3%

7 Titles	56,100	29%	+1%
10 Titles	118,600	29%	+1%
15 Titles	158,600	29%	+1%
20 Titles	223,200	29%	+1%
25 Titles	252,200	29%	+1%
30 Titles	305,200	29%	+1%
35 Titles	355,200	29%	+1%
40 Titles	405,200	29%	+1%
45 Titles	455,200	29%	+1%
50 Titles	505,200	29%	+1%
55 Titles	555,200	29%	+1%
60 Titles	605,200	29%	+1%
65 Titles	655,200	29%	+1%
70 Titles	705,200	29%	+1%
75 Titles	755,200	29%	+1%
80 Titles	805,200	29%	+1%
85 Titles	855,200	29%	+1%
90 Titles	905,200	29%	+1%
95 Titles	955,200	29%	+1%
100 Titles	1,005,200	29%	+1%
105 Titles	1,055,200	29%	+1%
110 Titles	1,105,200	29%	+1%
115 Titles	1,155,200	29%	+1%
120 Titles	1,205,200	29%	+1%
125 Titles	1,255,200	29%	+1%
130 Titles	1,305,200	29%	+1%
135 Titles	1,355,200	29%	+1%
140 Titles	1,405,200	29%	+1%
145 Titles	1,455,200	29%	+1%
150 Titles	1,505,200	29%	+1%
155 Titles	1,555,200	29%	+1%
160 Titles	1,605,200	29%	+1%
165 Titles	1,655,200	29%	+1%
170 Titles	1,705,200	29%	+1%
175 Titles	1,755,200	29%	+1%
180 Titles	1,805,200	29%	+1%
185 Titles	1,855,200	29%	+1%
190 Titles	1,905,200	29%	+1%
195 Titles	1,955,200	29%	+1%
200 Titles	2,005,200	29%	+1%
205 Titles	2,055,200	29%	+1%
210 Titles	2,105,200	29%	+1%
215 Titles	2,155,200	29%	+1%
220 Titles	2,205,200	29%	+1%
225 Titles	2,255,200	29%	+1%
230 Titles	2,305,200	29%	+1%
235 Titles	2,355,200	29%	+1%
240 Titles	2,405,200	29%	+1%
245 Titles	2,455,200	29%	+1%
250 Titles	2,505,200	29%	+1%
255 Titles	2,555,200	29%	+1%
260 Titles	2,605,200	29%	+1%
265 Titles	2,655,200	29%	+1%
270 Titles	2,705,200	29%	+1%
275 Titles	2,755,200	29%	+1%
280 Titles	2,805,200	29%	+1%
285 Titles	2,855,200	29%	+1%
290 Titles	2,905,200	29%	+1%
295 Titles	2,955,200	29%	+1%
300 Titles	3,005,200	29%	+1%
305 Titles	3,055,200	29%	+1%
310 Titles	3,105,200	29%	+1%
315 Titles	3,155,200	29%	+1%
320 Titles	3,205,200	29%	+1%
325 Titles	3,255,200	29%	+1%
330 Titles	3,305,200	29%	+1%
335 Titles	3,355,200	29%	+1%
340 Titles	3,405,200	29%	+1%
345 Titles	3,455,200	29%	+1%
350 Titles	3,505,200	29%	+1%
355 Titles	3,555,200	29%	+1%
360 Titles	3,605,200	29%	+1%
365 Titles	3,655,200	29%	+1%
370 Titles	3,705,200	29%	+1%
375 Titles	3,755,200	29%	+1%
380 Titles	3,805,200	29%	+1%
385 Titles	3,855,200	29%	+1%
390 Titles	3,905,200	29%	+1%
395 Titles	3,955,200	29%	+1%
400 Titles	4,005,200	29%	+1%
405 Titles	4,055,200	29%	+1%
410 Titles	4,105,200	29%	+1%
415 Titles	4,155,200	29%	+1%
420 Titles	4,205,200	29%	+1%
425 Titles	4,255,200	29%	+1%
430 Titles	4,305,200	29%	+1%
435 Titles	4,355,200	29%	+1%
440 Titles	4,405,200	29%	+1%
445 Titles	4,455,200	29%	+1%
450 Titles	4,505,200	29%	+1%
455 Titles	4,555,200	29%	+1%
460 Titles	4,605,200	29%	+1%
465 Titles	4,655,200	29%	+1%
470 Titles	4,705,200	29%	+1%
475 Titles	4,755,200	29%	+1%
480 Titles	4,805,200	29%	+1%
485 Titles	4,855,200	29%	+1%
490 Titles	4,905,200	29%	+1%
495 Titles	4,955,200	29%	+1

NEW LOWS—18

EC Posts Trade Deficit

urostat, the statistics office, re-

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

• *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in all photosynthetic organisms. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl *a* is the most abundant pigment in the chloroplasts of green plants and algae.

1954

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Size P/E 100s.	Class High Low Quot. Close	C/S Prev. Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Size P/E 100s.	Class High Low Quot. Close	C/S Prev. Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Size P/E 100s.	Class High Low Quot. Close	C/S Prev. Close
61% 3% Servo		1 3 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
62% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
63% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
64% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
65% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
66% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
67% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
68% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
69% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
70% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
71% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
72% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
73% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
74% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
75% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
76% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
77% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
78% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
79% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
80% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
81% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
82% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
83% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
84% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
85% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
86% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
87% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
88% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
89% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
90% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
91% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
92% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
93% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
94% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
95% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
96% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
97% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
98% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
99% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
100% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
101% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
102% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
103% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
104% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
105% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
106% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
107% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
108% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
109% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
110% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
111% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
112% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
113% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
114% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
115% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
116% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
117% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
118% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
119% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
120% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
121% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
122% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
123% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
124% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
125% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
126% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
127% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
128% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
129% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
130% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
131% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
132% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
133% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
134% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
135% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
136% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
137% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
138% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
139% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
140% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
141% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
142% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
143% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
144% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
145% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
146% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
147% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
148% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
149% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
150% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
151% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
152% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
153% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
154% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
155% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
156% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
157% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
158% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
159% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
160% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
161% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
162% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	16	3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	5 1/2
163% 3% Sherris	6.6	9	7 1/2	5							

Closing Prices Sept. 28, 1978

1915 Agnico E				High Low Chg Clse				High Low Chg Clse				
200 Agri Ind A	\$77 1/2	2 1/2	77 1/2	285 Int Pile A	\$174	17	17 1/2	220 Ramon	\$28	27 1/2	28	1/2
219 1/2 Agri Ind A	\$157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	1200 Ivanhoe A	\$119 1/2	11	11 1/2	1900 Seafair	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—
2520 Auto Not	\$44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	525 Jinnack	\$191	191	191	200 Seafair A	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—
2520 Auto Not	\$44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	1000 Jinnack B	\$191	191	191	1800 Shell Can	\$15	14 1/2	15	1/2
1350 Am Bonatz	\$35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	8350 Kater Re	\$159 1/4	159 1/4	159 1/4	1430 Sheritt A	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—
175 Andre W	\$34	34	34	2000 Kater A	\$159 1/4	159 1/4	159 1/4	2000 Stabco A	\$11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—
1925 Alcor A	\$45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	1200 Kerr A	\$11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1300 Sigma	\$41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	—
1116 Bn Cdn	\$18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	473 Lobert A	\$20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	515 Simpson	\$4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
1200 Bonifas	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	2200 Loe A	\$49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	2300 Simon	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—
704 Bon N 5	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	2000 Loni Cem	\$5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	990 Siner SII	\$11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—
100 Bofon B	\$13	13	13	1500 L.L. Lac	\$29	28	29	1010 Southm A	\$20	20	20	—
1000 Bofon B	\$13	13	13	1200 Loe Co A	\$49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	125 SII Canad	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	—
520 Broiler Res	\$9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	1180 Loe Co B	\$49	48	49	800 Silica A	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	—
1200 Bromelton	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1200 MICC	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	2000 Steep R	\$30	30	30	—
1200 Broyer	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	725 Adams A	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	2000 Talcor A	\$11	11	11	—
1400 Broyer	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	2729 MB Ltd	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	5200 Tech Cor	\$38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	—
1400 Broyer	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	355 Montreal A	\$17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	11120 Tech Cor B	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—
1400 Broyer	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1900 McGraw H	\$8	8	8					
2125 Brunswick	\$5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2685 Moore	\$35	35	35					
1200 Budd Auto	\$8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	700 Murray	\$15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2					
625 Budd Auto	\$17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	100 New Trust	\$15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2					
900 CAE A	\$17	17	17	704 New Trust	\$15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2					
800 CAE Frv	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	3403 Norcan	\$17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2					
8100 CAE Frv A	\$8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	3720 N Tcom B W	\$17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2					
4793 Currie	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	2200 Oakwood P	\$20	20	20					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	3300 Oakwood P	\$20	20	20					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4410 Orchard A	\$5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	997 Oakwood A	\$5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2145 Papen P	\$34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	300 Porline N	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4800 Pambles	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	635 Petrofina	\$21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4200 Petrol	\$21	21	21					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2145 Papen P	\$34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	300 Porline N	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4800 Pambles	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	635 Petrofina	\$21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4200 Petrol	\$21	21	21					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2145 Papen P	\$34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	300 Porline N	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4800 Pambles	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	635 Petrofina	\$21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4200 Petrol	\$21	21	21					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2145 Papen P	\$34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	300 Porline N	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4800 Pambles	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	635 Petrofina	\$21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4200 Petrol	\$21	21	21					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2145 Papen P	\$34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	300 Porline N	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4800 Pambles	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	635 Petrofina	\$21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4200 Petrol	\$21	21	21					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2145 Papen P	\$34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	300 Porline N	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4800 Pambles	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	635 Petrofina	\$21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2					
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1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	300 Porline N	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
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1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	300 Porline N	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4800 Pambles	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	635 Petrofina	\$21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4200 Petrol	\$21	21	21					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2145 Papen P	\$34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2					
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1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4200 Petrol	\$21	21	21					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2145 Papen P	\$34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	300 Porline N	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4800 Pambles	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	635 Petrofina	\$21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4200 Petrol	\$21	21	21					
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1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	300 Porline N	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
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1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	635 Petrofina	\$21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4200 Petrol	\$21	21	21					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2145 Papen P	\$34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	300 Porline N	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4800 Pambles	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
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1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4200 Petrol	\$21	21	21					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2145 Papen P	\$34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	300 Porline N	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
1400 C. Nar West	\$10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4800 Pambles	\$7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					

Sept. 28, 1978	west G banks.
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900 Zurich Ins	514	1204	1304	—	
1300 Crvnt	9879	156	—	—	
17000 Cus	17070	1204	1014	—	
640 Deon A	5779	74	74	—	
47000 Cus	47574	7474	7474	—	
6130 Dickinson	5774	7	—	—	
2900 Dorcas A	5274	156	2854	—	
3500 Elm	35774	—	—	—	
1760 Du Pont	17674	154	1254	—	
20000 E. Du Pont	20074	154	1314	—	
7100 Epsel	7174	—	—	—	
7100 Epsel No1	7174	—	—	—	
100 Electro A	425	425	—	—	
2600 Elm	5774	74	74	—	
8040 Elm A	80474	—	—	—	
3200 Elm A	32074	—	—	—	
3200 Elm A	32074	—	—	—	
1400 Elm A	14074	—	—	—	
1400 Elm A	14074	—	—	—	
1900 Elm A	19074	—	—	—	
1900 Elm A	19074	—	—	—	
1900 Elm A	19074	—	—	—	

Sold Markets	KOM
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100 Greyhound	320%	0%	20%
107 Guer. Trust	38	0	+ 1/4
1480 H. Group A	35	4%	4%
25600 Hard Corp A	315	20%	315 - 5
1713 Hewlett A	592	15%	575 - 1/4
6675 Hayes D A	570 1/4	7%	10 - 1/4
1000 H. Roy Co	320 1/4	22%	+ 1/4
17167 Lat. A	519 1/4	19%	19 - 1/4
4800 Indal	516	15%	16
2700 Indurmin	516	15%	15 1/4 - 1/4
2700 Indurmin	513 1/4	15%	15 1/4 - 1/4

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COSTA VERDE (OPORTO)	£195,000
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(Continued from Page 15)

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FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

PEOPLE: *Presley 'Carnival' Irks Merchants*

Country music star **Johnny** has been admitted to **Mem** hospital in Nashville for rest. **Irene Gibbs, Cash's** secretary, said that the ente has just returned from a sister tour in the U.S. Northwest. next major appearance will host of the nationally telec **Country Music Awards** show. **Cash** is expected to be out from the hospital in two or three days.

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